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CZECH DAILY SUPPORTS ONGOING MBFR TALKS DESPITE 'STAGNATION'

AU071249 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 5 Feb 80 p 2 AU

["KB"-signed commentary under the rubric "Our Notes": "Already in the 20th Round"]

[Text] Last week the talks on the reduction of armed forces and armament in central Europe, which have been underway in the Vienna Hofburg since 30 October 1973, entered their 20th round. The very number of rounds and the duration of the Vienna negotiations on disarmament in central Europe demonstrate perhaps best that no great progress has been achieved until now. Whereas the beginnings of most of the preceding rounds were marked, nonetheless, by considerable hopes for progress, this time the overall international situation left nobody in doubt that the "jubilee" 20th round was beginning in an atmosphere that was more than sober.

This round of the Vienna talks has not been endowed with anything good, even if we disregard the cooling-off in the overall international political climate. After all, on the eve of the conclusion of the preceding negotiations a session of the NATO Council decided to deploy new American medium-range nuclear missiles on the territory of Europe, partly even (especially in the case of the FRG) on the territory of the direct participants in the contemplated disarmament in central Europe. Moreover, last year on 20 December the Western states submitted in Vienna so-called new proposals, which--however--stubbornly adhere to the old practices: to the manipulation with false numerical data, to the refusal to adopt any realistic commitments and guarantees and to attempts to gain unilateral advantages for the West. (For example, in this particular instance it is the attempt to take advantage of the bilateral Soviet-American troops reduction for a simultaneous uncontrollable increase in the number of troops of the West European participants.)

It is clear that all this cannot be considered as a basis for an agreement and does not at all help to get the Vienna talks out of the blind alley in which they have been for years. On the contrary, all that complicates the negotiations in the Hofburg even more and delays any progress.

Nevertheless, even today the Vienna talks cannot be called futile and useless. One must not for a moment concede the idea that it might be expedient to interrupt or even to abrogate the talks and succumb to pessimism and lethargy. In spite of all the negative trends in present world politics and the stagnation at the Vienna talks themselves, the meetings in Vienna have an unusual importance and an irreplaceable significance. The very fact that in the present complicated international situation negotiations are conducted in Vienna--and, on top of that, negotiations on such undoubtedly delicate issues as the problems of disarmament--is highly positive. And if we consider, furthermore, the fact that the present bellicose psychosis and hysteria unleashed by the West at the instigation of the United States cannot, logically and inevitably, last long, it is precisely the Vienna talks that could provide the impetus to new peaceful steps and thus to calming down and normalizing the choppy water of world developments.

ATA SCORES BRZEZINSKI'S TRIP, U.S. POLICY IN MIDDLE EAST

AU071256 Tirana ATA in English 0906 GMT 7 Feb 80 AU

["Plotting Visit of an American Envoy to Saudi Arabia"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, February 6 ATA--After Pakistan, the U.S. presidential security adviser, Brzezinski, accompanied by the U.S. special envoy, Christopher, went to Saudi Arabia. According to reports, he conducted talks on the situation in the Middle East.

Following the military occupation of Afghanistan on the part of the Soviet social-imperialists, following the powerful blows dealt to the U.S. interests in Iran, which mark a further sharpening of the interimperialist rivalry between the USA and the Soviet Union for domination and spheres of influence, the U.S. imperialists have undertaken a feverish political military activity, the aim of which is the preservation at all costs of their hegemonic and expansionist interests in the Middle East. The USA are making intensive preparations to increase the military and political [word indistinct] in this area and to activate further more the pro-U.S. regimes. Brzezinski's tour of the Middle East, Saudi Arabia included, is led precisely by such aims.

The warmongering policy pursued by the U.S. imperialists, the Soviet social-imperialists in the Middle East has dangerous consequences for the peoples and countries of this area. The savage interimperialist rivalry as the latest events in the Middle East ever better prove, is accompanied with military occupations, political, economic and military pressure and blackmail, with great attempts on the part of the U.S. imperialists and Soviet social-imperialists to impose their will of a superpower to the detriment of the independence and freedom of the peoples of this area.

USSR CONSOLIDATING MILITARY OCCUPATION OF AFGHANISTAN

AU071306 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 3 Feb 80 p 4 AU

[From the weekly column "The World This Week" by Geno Mlloja: "The Growing Armed Resistance of the Afghan People Against the Occupiers"]

[Text] The Soviet socialimperialists are intensifying their efforts to consolidate the military occupation of Afghanistan. During all of last week, Soviet occupation troops were continually moving into Afghanistan. The air bridge, which has now been established between Soviet military airfields and Kabul, has been in intensive use. Large transport aircraft have, in addition to armaments, brought in fresh troops which were immediately deployed to the remote provinces of Afghanistan to reinforce the troops already there. Soviet tanks and troops are intensively patroling the streets of Kabul. The most important institutions, including the airport, are heavily protected by the Soviet occupiers. The same thing is observed in the other main towns. Meanwhile, the country's economic situation is rapidly being ruined. There are reports of frenzied price rises and shortages of food products because a large part of the food supplies are used to feed the Soviet occupation army. The situation is more serious in the most remote areas.

However, even under these conditions of savage terror and violence practiced by the Soviet socialimperialists occupiers, the heroic Afghan people continue their resistance, which is acquiring a new spreading drive throughout the country. [paragraph continues]

This week fierce fighting developed in various provinces between the insurgent forces and the occupation troops, with the latter suffering losses in men and considerable material damage. Fierce clashes took place in the towns and provinces of Kandahar, Herat, Jalalabad, Faizabad and so on. The insurgents prepared and carried out attacks against Soviet motorized convoys along the main roads linking Kabul with other remote parts of the country.

The fascist aggression of the Soviet socialimperialists against Afghanistan and their efforts to consolidate the occupation by fire and iron are, together with the legal revolt and resistance of the Afghan people, giving rise to a widespread animosity and indignation among the progressive and freedom-loving peoples of the world. They are strongly condemning this marauding military occupation of a sovereign country, just as they also condemn the policy of pressure and blackmail practiced by the American imperialists against the Iranian people. The call voiced by the peoples of the world "American imperialists and Soviet socialimperialists, get out of Iran and Afghanistan" is strongly resounding.

ATA ON MARSHAL KULIKOV VISIT TO 'VASSAL' BULGARIA

AU071302 Tirana ATA in English 0910 GMT 7 Feb 80 AU

["Other Emissaries of the Soviet Social-Imperialists in Bulgaria"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, February 6 (ATA)--In the current international situation, when the inter-imperialist rivalry between the two superpowers, the USA and the Soviet Union, has witnessed fresh aggravations which have to do, among others,with the Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan, the Soviet social-imperialists want to further strengthen the ranks with the "ally" countries of Eastern Europe. To this end serves also the visit to Bulgaria of the commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the aggressive Warsaw Treaty, Kulikov, and the chief of the staff of these forces, Gribkov.

The Kremlin demands from its vassals a full service and submission to its imperialist strategy. Such motives lead the whole present day political and military activity which includes successive visits and military manoeuvres in the Eastern Europe of the Soviet social-imperialists as well as the present visit of Kulikov and Gribkov in Bulgaria, where new plots against the freedom and independence of the other countries and peoples are hatched up. Through this frenzied warmongering policy Moscow wants to vie with Washington which is engaged in an feverish political and military activity including the dispatch of top political delegations in Europe, Middle East and elsewhere, military movements in broad scale down to open threats for the breaking out of the war in defence of the "U.S. interests, wherever they are violated". Such a situation, fraught with the danger of the breaking out of aggressive wars on the part of the two imperialist superpowers is to the detriment of the independence and sovereignty of the various countries and peoples of the world.

LLESHI SENDS MESSAGE TO IRAN'S BANI-SADR ON ELECTION

AU021956 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 2 Feb 80 AU

[Message from Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, to Abol-Hassan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran--date not given]

[Text] On behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and personally, it is my pleasure to convey to you greetings and sincere best wishes on your election to the high position of president of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

I also formuate best wishes for success in your noble duty for the good of the Iranian people. The Albanian people have hailed the Iranian revol tion and the resolute and just struggle of the brave and freedom-loving people of Iran for the overthrow of the shah's bloodthirsty regime and in resolutely opposing the intrigues and threats of U.S. imperialism.

I express the belief that conspiracies of the imperialist superpowers against your people and country will suffer total defeat.

May the relations of friendship and collaboration between our two peoples and countries develop continually.

DAILY CALLS FOR PLAN, WORK COORDINATION

AU052215 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 1 Feb 80 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "For a Permanent Plan Coordination With Work To Secure Its Fulfillment"]

[Excerpts] The seventh party Central Committee plenum called on the party organs and organizations to pay more attention to and deal more thoroughly with problems of plan drafting and coordinating, considering the people's economy as a whole and inseparable unit, as an uninterrupted process which starts with the drafting of the plan and continues with its fulfillment in all targets, in every cell of the people's economy and in all its links. In the first place, this is linked with the nature of our socialist order, which accepts no cracks, and with the ever greater dimensions of expanded socialist reproduction, intensification and development of the scientific-technical revolution and the great tasks set by the party for a rapid development of the economy based on the principle of self-reliance.

The decisions and regulations on coordination and cooperation of production with consumption and utilization among enterprises, agricultural cooperatives, executive committees of the district people's councils and the ministries are clear and complete. However, the decisions and regulations are still not well comprehended, not always implemented accurately and, consequently, troubles crop up.

The analyses which have been carried out indicate that the grassroot party organizations and the district party committees frequently fail to deal with the problems thoroughly and sometimes reconcile themselves to them, leaving room for manifestations of bureaucracy that obstruct healthy relations among various links of the management of the economy. Therefore, as stressed by the seventh party Central Committee plenum, the grassroot party organizations in every work and production center are dutybound to pay more concrete attention to all stages of plan drafting and its fulfillment in all targets. They should strive persistently to establish strong discipline everywhere and see that administrative sections strictly implement planning methodology, which personifies the party's line in the process of managing the people's economy. In that respect the grassroot party organizations should maintain a firm stand, especially on the performance of the apparatuses in enterprises and agricultural cooperatives, executive committees of the district people's councils and ministries so as to shake off manifestations of parochialism, sectionalism, irresponsible work and chasing after instant gratification.

In the whole process of production coordination and cooperation the State Planning Commission is also facing great tasks. As instructed by the seventh party Central Committee plenum, the State Planning Commission should, by correctly outlining the drafting and implementation of the plan as a single process and putting into motion all its connections--the plan sections in ministries and every district--by all means follow and check the whole process and, where necessary, intervene to establish discipline so that the defined tasks must be strictly implemented everywhere.

DZHUROV, GENERALS SEE OFF MARSHAL KULIKOV 7 FEBRUARY

AU071458 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 7 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Soviet Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states, and Army Gen Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states, left the country today.

At Sofia Airport they were seen off by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense; Col Gen Velko Palin, chief of the Military Administrative Department of the BCP Central Committee; Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of staff of the Bulgarian People's Army; and by other officials.

LUKANOV RECEIVES SOVIET COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER PERVYSHIN

AU061926 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 6 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Council of Ministers deputy chairman, has received Erlen Pervyshin, Soviet minister of communications equipment industry. Vasil Khubchev, minister of electronics and electric engineering, also attended the talks.

STANISHEV RECEIVES SYRIAN CP OFFICIAL

AU061930 Sofia BTA in English 1846 GMT 6 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, Feb 6 (BTA)--Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, received today Mr Khalid Hamami, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Syria.

Views were exchanged on the most pressing problems of the international situation and in particular on the situation in the Middle and Near East. Full identity of views on the questions reviewed was found.

STANISHEV RECEIVES LEBANESE CP VISITOR

AU072022 Sofia BTA in English 1846 GMT 7 [illegible] 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, February 7 (BTA)--Today Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, met the visiting here Mr Nadim Samad, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Lebanon.

During the meeting, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, information was exchanged by the two sides on the tasks the two fraternal parties are facing at present. Discussed were some topical international problems with special attention attached to the situation in the Middle and the Near East and the developments in Lebanon. Complete identity of stands was stated on all matters discussed.

POLITBURO PRAISES RECENT MLADENOV-GROMYKO MOSCOW TALKS

AU051526 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 5 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, February 5 (BTA)--The Politburo of the CC of the BCP heard an information on the visit of Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs, to the USSR and on the talks he had there with Mr Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CC of the CPSU and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP stated with satisfaction that the talks in Moscow proceeded in an atmosphere of complete mutual understanding and identity of views. It attaches great importance to the fact that during the talks the continuous development of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, based on Marxism-Leninism and the principles of socialist internationalism, was re-affirmed, that the exceptional importance of the regular meetings between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Leonid Brezhnev for determining the principled guidelines and the concrete roads to furthering Bulgaro-Soviet cooperation and integration of the two countries and the two peoples was underlined.

It was also stated that during the talks a profound analysis was made of the international situation, which has aggravated of late at the fault of the imperialist forces and, first of all, at the fault of certain circles in the USA. Stated was the determination of Bulgaria and the USSR to persist in their consistent struggle for consolidation of peace and detente in Europe and the world, for disarmament, for stabilization and multiplication of the achievements in the relaxation of tension and in international cooperation, countering firmly at the same time the encroachments of imperialism, hegemonism and reaction. The statement on complete unanimity was regarded as the most important.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP assesses highly the outcome of the talks as a fresh manifestation of fraternal friendship and unity of Bulgaria and the USSR. Underlined was that Bulgaria will continue to pursue her coordinated with the USSR and the other socialist countries line on the international arena and to contribute to the struggle for consolidation of world peace and detente.

BRIEFS

BELORUSSIAN TRADE DELEGATION VISITS--Drazha Vulcheva, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Nikolay Molochko, minister of trade of the Belorussian SSR, who is visiting Bulgaria. They discussed questions pertaining to the further expansion of cooperation in the domestic trade sector, opportunities for increasing the exchange of goods and the joint solution of certain problems in scientific-technical cooperation. The meeting, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Georgi Karamanev, minister of internal trade and public services. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 1 Feb 80 AU] A delegation of the Belorussian SSR visited Bulgaria from 26 January through 1 February 1980, as a guest of the Ministry of Internal Trade and Public Services. They exchanged experience in the trade development sector. "A memorandum was signed on the negotiations conducted today. On the Soviet side the memorandum was signed by Nikolay Molochko, Belorussian minister of trade, and on the Bulgarian side the memorandum was signed by Georgi Karamanev, minister of internal trade and public services. [Excerpt] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 1 Feb 80 AU]

CARTER'S CAMPAIGN 'KINDLES CHAUVINIST PASSIONS'

LD060956 Prague CTK in English 0800 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Prague--President Carter has decided to base his popularity on making the impression that he is a "tough politician", and the result of his campaign is an intensified militarist and chauvinist wave in the U.S., RUDE PRAVO wrote today.

President Carter's statements only kindle chauvinist passions, which have always been strong in the U.S. The international stirring up of the war psychosis is also aimed at justifying mili'ary budgets increasing at an unprecedented rate, the daily said.

It pointed to the fact that sober-minded people in the U.S. are alarmed by the White House campaign. The turn in Washington's policy raises fears also among politicians in Western Europe and elsewhere in the world. These concerns grow parallelly with Washington's growing demands for not only verbal but also factual support for its adventurous policy.

The policy the White House has begun to pursue is very risky for the West European countries. Reasonable politicians in the West are therefore not willing to follow suit. They are well aware of the fact that economic and cultural relations with the Soviet Union are beneficial to their countries, and that their countries are often vitally interested in Soviet raw material supplies, the daily said.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONALE SUPPORTS RELAXATION OF TENSIONS

LD072210 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] A 2-day meeting of the Socialist Internationale ended in Vienna yesterday. Commenting on this, Radio Prague's news analyst Vaclav Kvasnicka writes:

Great importance was attached to this conference of the Socialist Internationale, especially because of the fact that social democratic and socialist leaders from 25 countries were meeting in a very sensitive atmosphere. The situation had deteriorated as a result of the NATO Council's decision last December to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. In addition, Washington is exerting enormous efforts to involve Western Europe in its imprudent anti-Soviet policy and to persuade Western European countries to boycott the Olympic games in Moscow.

Despite the varied and often contradictory views expressed at the Vienna Conference of the Socialist Internationale, the conference can be described as positive, especially in that it expressed support for relaxation in Europe. The policy of relaxation must not be threatened, says the final statement which adds: A return to the cold war would bring the world to the brink of destruction. The present negative developments are the more serious that the United States has not yet ratified the SALT II treaty. These words are an expression of realism in Socialist Internationale's attitude. It is also possible to underwrite [as heard] the fact that the Vienna Conference of the Socialist Internationale spoke for the continuation of preparations for the Madrid meeting of the signatories to the Helsinki Final Act, and this despite the present international situation, and they spoke for a speedy calling of a European conference on energy, as proposed by the Soviet Union. As very important can be described the internationale's stand that the deployment of new nuclear weapons in Western Europe be prevented.

Very interesting in this connection is Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's speech on West German television last Tuesday. During his talks with the French President, Schmidt had said that the governments of both countries strive for tension not to increase and not to be brought into Europe. In this context the Chancellor rejected the idea to extend the Bundestag's [as heard] sphere of action within NATO to areas outside central Europe. This stand expressed on television is noteworthy, although one cannot overlook the fact that both sides, Bonn as well as Paris, several times expressed solidarity with, and support for, Carter's policy. Such tendencies as could be expected also surfaced at the Vienna meeting of the Socialist Internationale.

It is important, however, that that conference did not become a tribune for unleashing an anti-Soviet campaign in support of the American proposal to boycott the Moscow games. It cannot be excluded, however, that some socialist parties later on may give way to pressures from their governments or from Washington. On the whole, the Vienna Conference of the Socialist Internationale can be described as expressing efforts to prevent a return of the cold war and to continue the process of relaxation.

CHURCH CONFERENCE, STATE LEADERS DISCUSS ROLE OF CLERGY

Greetings From Husak

LD061905 Prague CTK in English 1713 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Prague--General Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President Gustav Husak appreciated the determination of clergymen to take part in the struggle for peace in his Wednesday's letter of greetings to the Czechoslovak Congress of the Association of Catholic Clergy, Pacem in Terris.

Gustav Husak voiced in the letter his satisfaction that Catholic clergymen want to continue working for the prosperity of the Czechoslovak socialist society, and a good relationship of the Roman Catholic Church and the state. The Czechoslovak society holds in esteem the work of all believers who do their civil duties and thus help build socialism.

Greetings to Husak

AU071402 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Feb 80 p 1 AU

[Letter to Gustav Husak from the Second All-State Congress of the Association of Catholic Clergymen, Pacem in Terris, which opened in Prague on 5 February]

[Text] Esteemed Mr President,

Accept from us, participants in the Second All-State Congress of the Association of Catholic Clergymen, Pacem in Terris, CSSR, sincere greetings and expressions of deep respect.

We have opened our talks in the capital city of Prague to assess the peaceful activity we have been developing for three decades and which is our contribution to the development of our beloved homeland and to peace all over the world. Together with our superiors we want to set for ourselves new tasks aimed at supporting the industrious efforts of our people, insuring peace in the world and assisting the positive development of relations between the Roman Catholic Church and the Czechoslovak state.

Every day we can see evidence of the continuous progress of our country. We highly value the dedicated work of all working people, who, day-by-day, are implementing the programmatic goals of the National Front, in the firm unity of our two fraternal nations, the Czechs and Slovaks, and the other nationalities. Our socialist homeland has become a truly joint and beloved home for all citizens, irrespective of religious conviction.

We ardently wish--and also want to contribute to it in our own way--that the peaceful present and future of our country and of the whole world be steadily strengthened and that mankind be a community of fraternity, friendship and understanding.

This year's 35th anniversary of our homeland's liberation by the Soviet Army, which will be another milestone in strengthening our country's friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, obliges us to continue promoting the joint peaceful goals. That is why we are unambiguously in favor of detente and of resolving controversial issues and resent the creation of an atmosphere of war. Our Christian belief and our mission to serve the well-being of the people guide us to do so.

We are turning to you, esteemed Mr President, to thank you for your statesmanlike wisdom and untiring activity at the head of our society and for your great personal contribution to the progress of the CSSR and to peace throughout the world. Also accept from us sincere wishes of good health and many successes in your further responsible work.

Lucan Addresses Meeting

LD062158 Prague CTK in English 1723 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Matej Lucan thanked the organization of Catholic Clergy Pacem in Terris for its support of the peace policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Speaking at the 2nd national congress of the association which ended today, he said it confirmed that Pacem in Terris intends to continue playing an active role in socialist construction in Czechoslovakia, in line with the long traditions of progressive Catholic clergy, continued by the founders of the Catholic peace movement thirty years ago.

He described the members of the organization as pioneers in shaping new relations between the state and the church which are developing positively, without tension and (?conflicting) questions that crop up in everyday life are being solved in a constructive way, in the spirit of mutual understanding, Lucan said.

"We say openly that we are building our social system on the foundations of Marxism-Leninism and scientific socialism, and in this spirit we strive to educate our working people. Yet this does not prevent churches to be guided by their theological teachings and to work in their spirit. This alone testifies to the deeply democratic character of our system," Matej Lucan said.

"However, our enemies, the imperialist centrals of ideological subversion, the church emigration and the like do not want to see these facts. That is why they systematically organize various propaganda campaigns and make attacks on the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic," he pointed out, stressing that the concern of these forces is not religion and freedom of religious belief but politics.

"Their aim is to make the church into a political opposition force against socialism and communism. But their attempts have never found and will never find fertile ground in our country. Our nations have learned on the basis of their own experience who are their friends and who are the enemies."

Appreciating the shape of the association "Pacem in Terris" in shaping good relations between the Czechoslovak state and the Roman Catholic Church, Deputy Premier Matej Lucan said that Czechoslovakia is ready to solve certain open questions of its relations with the Vatican.

Talks on this have been going on for years between a Czechoslovak government delegation and a Vatican delegation, but this requires time and patience, Lucan said, expressing the conviction that good will will yield fruit.

In a final statement adopted at the close of the conference the Association of Catholic Clergy said one of its main tasks was to work for peace, and contribute to relaxation of tension and improvement of international relations.

Dr Antonin Vesely, vicar general of Olomouc, was reelected chairman of the association.

LER, DELEGATION RETURN FROM BAGHDAD ECONOMIC MEETINGS

LD072128 Prague CTK in English 1715 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Prague--A Czechoslovak delegation, led by Finance Minister Leopold Ler, returned here Thursday from the second session of the permanent Czechoslovak-Iraqi Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, which took place in Baghdad.

The constructive negotiations helped to promote economic relations between the two countries.

During his stay in Baghdad, Leopold Ler was received by Iraqi First Deputy Premier Taha Yasin Ramadan, and by ministers of industry and minerals, commerce, oil industry, finance and planning.

PRODUCTION SHORTFALL REPORTED IN COAL INDUSTRY

AU071350 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Feb 80 p 1 AU

[Summary] "The coal industry concluded its activity in the first month of this year with a shortfall of more than 0.5 million tons of coal. The planned extraction was 10,832,000 tons. The detailed tasks were fulfilled by all basins with the exception of the North Bohemia brown coal basin, which underfulfilled the plan by 522,515 tons. The slight overfulfillment of the planned extraction by the other concerns reduced the shortfall by only 25,515 tons. On the whole, the coal industry fulfilled the January plan by 95.1 percent."

The North Bohemia brown coal basin had to cope with very difficult conditions: With frost, fog and--on several days--with sudden thaws. There were also frequent breakdowns of the extraction machinery, conveyer belts, railroad transportation and so forth. Only one of the concern's five enterprises fulfilled the January plan: the Antonin Zapotocky combine in Usti and Labem; while the Lenin mines in Komorany, the Fucik mines in Bilina, the Nastup mines in Tusimice and the Lezaky mines in most all registered shortfalls.

"A very serious situation exists in the North Bohemia brown coal basin with respect to the removal of the overburden, where the shortfall stemming from the preceding years has increased. The January plan was fulfilled only 83.2 percent; the shortfall amounted to 2.3 million cubic meters."

Despite the coal industry's production shortfall, the national economy was not affected. The electric power plants had sufficient supplies of coal and the consumption of electricity did not have to be regulated. The same applied to lighting and to natural gas.

OFFICIAL REVIEWS STATE OF HYDROELECTRIC POWER STATIONS

AU071417 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 5 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[Interview given by Jiri Koutecky from the North Bohemian powerplants in Decin to Milan Marsalek: "Small, But Hydro-operated"; date and place not given]

[Summary] Toward the end of December 1979, the CSSR Government Presidium dealt with the utilization of our hydroelectric power stations, stating that "only 38.35 percent of the river resources are being utilized. The existing hydroprojects are not being utilized satisfactorily for building small hydroelectric power resources, and the existing facilities are being imprudently dismantled."

Jiri Koutecky told us: "At present there are 13 hydroelectric power stations in the North Bohemian region managed by our enterprise; the largest is the 19.5 megawatt station in Strekov and the smallest is the 50 kilowatt Rudolfov II station. The region also has 19 smaller hydroelectric power stations in various plants, with a total output of about 20 megawatts." He added: "The former Liberec Region had 33 hydroelectric power stations in 1958; today only 13 of them are still in operation."

In connection with the manpower problem Koutecky stated that we now have 40 employees, 34 of them workers, per every 32 megawatts of installed output in hydroelectric power stations.

In view of the recent cold weather, the hydroelectric power station in Kadan, built in 1972, has stopped operations. "The CKD Blansko plant delivered such poor-quality equipment for it that the station has been in operation for only 1.5 of the last 8 years," Koutecky said. A general overhaul is taking place in Korenov I, so that only one turbine is operating, he added, but all other stations are operating normally.

All maintenance work is being done by the CKD Blansko plant, which is having difficulty finding the necessary facilities for this; this plant is the general contractor for the turbines, too, but it is still producing only for facilities over 2 megawatts, Koutecky stated, adding "that is why the renewal of the operations of small electric power stations poses such problems. In some instances the enterprises want to reactivate a steam powerstation, mostly because they make use of counterpressure steam and so the production is most effective. As regards the hydrostations, only the water mains and canalization plant in Teplice wants to install its own resources in its hydrotechnical projects. A bright exception is the reactivation of the turbine plant in the Smedava Mountain Hut in the Jozepske Mountains, but opposite examples are far more frequent. For instance, the district national committee in Jablonec Nad Nisou wants to dismantle an electric power station with a 500 kilowatt output in connection with the construction of a thermal powerplant," Koutecky concludes.

REISZ EXAMINES DETENTE, REVIEWS INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

LD072148 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Albert Reisz commentary]

[Text] [Passage indistinct] Let us assume that one of Leonid Brezhnev's advisers were to turn up, machinegun at the ready, at the Soviet-Turkish border, pointing out to the Soviet-Armenians the country beyond the border and telling them like Moses on the mountain: Look, that is your country. Quite unimaginable, but that is precisely what Brzezinski did at the Pakistan-Afghan border. I am telling you this since this and more serious statements by current American (?politics entail) that two ideas contained in Brezhnev's toast were greatly noticed (?yesterday).

First, the Soviet Union has no intention of giving up even one of the positive achievements of the 1970's, and second, the Soviet Union deems it necessary to go ahead with containing the arms race as well as overcoming the crisis situation in Southeast Asia and in the Near and Middle East. When could similar statements be heard from the White House and environs? In other words, detente is not dead, as some people would like us believe. The West continues to have a partner--but mark you, a partner, not a recipient of proposals. No doubt not everyone concerned in the West has gotten the point--least of all in the United States.

Anyway, at the Socialist Internationale meeting which ended in Vienna yesterday many, among them Kreisky, [name indistinct] and Callaghan, said that detente would have to be continued, above all in Europe. There was no dissenting voice, despite the fact that the socialist and social-democratic parties represented in Vienna, for possibly diverse reasons, did not show the same objectivity concerning Afghanistan as concerning detente, especially in Europe, in which the most important parties of the Socialist Internationale are apparently interested.

Also of interest is the statement in the final document: The process of detente has gradually deteriorated. But according to the American interpretation, especially Carter's, it was Afghanistan [word indistinct].

Admittedly, there are some contradictions, but the composition of the Socialist Internationale is heterogenous. For instance, there are social-democratic parties who were against the Brussels missile decision, and others who were in favor. All of them, however, are now worried about detente.

This is one element which played an important part at the meeting, which ended the day before yesterday, between French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. After the meeting a further press statement was issued by the two. Western news agencies reported that the French president is concerned that no misunderstanding should arise concerning France's ndependent policy. On his part, the FRG chancellor rejected the idea of Bundeswehr soldiers being present in the Persian Gulf. It is doubtless no coincidence that Western observers connect this statement with Carter's demand that the NATO partners ought to support the United States in this respect. The chairman of the FRG Young Socialists, Schroeder, put it quite bluntly: One should not become the United States' deputy sheriff. Nobody can argue with that.

FRG CITIZEN RECEIVES 15-YEAR PRISON SENTENCE FOR 'ESPIONAGE'

LD072206 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1612 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

["Fresh Blow Against Subversive Machinations of the FRG Secret Services: FRG Spy Sentenced"--ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin--The Berlin Higher Military Court today sentenced FRG citizen Heinz Juergen Koehler to 15 years' imprisonment under Paragraph 98 of the Penal Code for espionage against the GDR.

Koehler, a former sergeant major in the Bundeswehr, was a paid agent of several FRG secret services and systematically carried out espionage assignments within the framework of NATO's war planning. In accordance with his instructions, he spied on military secrets in the GDR, the border security system and the registration procedure for the arrival and departure of FRG citizens in the GDR.

In addition, he collected character details of GDR citizens of interest to the FRG secret services. He had over 35 secret meetings with full-time members of the secret service for the purpose of intelligence training and instruction for his criminal espionage activities on the territory of the GDR. The VW golf car, registration number W-DZ 694, which was used in the crimes, was impounded.

HONECKER RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF NEW AMBASSADORS

Ambassador of Mali

LD071635 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1411 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Chairman of the GDR State Council and General Secretary of the SED Central Committee Erich Honecker today received in Berlin the extraordinary and plenipotentiary Ambassador of the Mali Republic, (Alpha Amadou Diaw), to be presented with his letters of credence.

The ambassador conveyed cordial greetings from the secretary general of the Mali People's Democratic Union and President of the Mali Republic, Gen Moussa Traore, which were cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker. During the ensuing discussion Honecker and the ambassador expressed their conviction that the friendly relations between the two states and peoples will develop successfully.

Ambassador of Ecuador

LD071637 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1414 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Chairman of the GDR State Council and General Secretary of the SED Central Committee Erich Honecker, today received the extraordinary and plenipotentiary Ambassador of the Republic of Ecuador, Christobal Montero Reese, to be presented with his letters of credence. The ambassador conveyed cordial greetings from the president of the Ecuador Republic, Jaime Roldos Aquilera, which Erich Honecker likewise reciprocated.

During the ensuing discussion, they concurred in stating that relations between the two states have developed to the advantage of both peoples during the past few years. The two sides stressed the readiness of both their governments to consolidate and further develop these good relations.

MTI NOTES BROWN'S REMARKS TO PRC NEWSPAPER

ID072154 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 7 (MTI)--MTI's correspondent reports from Beijing:

The central paper of the Chinese Communist Party, in its Thursday (?edition), publishes the interview of its Washington correspondent with American Defense Secretary Brown, who recently paid a visit to China. Observers point out that there has not been a case like this since the proclamation of the People's Republic of China.

The American defense secretary said, among others things: He is satisfied with his talks in Beijing since he found the leaders of the United States and China have the same opinion in many questions, which is good base for further cooperation.

Brown set forth in detail the American armament plans and that strategy which is aimed at increasing American military [word indistinct] and influence and expanding it in the various areas of the world. Referring to the so-called Afghan question he praised China which "also takes its part from the anti-Soviet campaign on the side of the United States and its allies."

SERIOUS DIFFERENCES BETWEEN U.S., WEST EUROPE CLAIMED

LD072105 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Not even daily-repeated European oaths of loyalty can disguise the fact that there are very serious--and for the time being unresolvable--differences between the United States and Western Europe. On the other side of the ocean Carter has unfurled the flag of war; he gallops ahead at an ever faster pace in the heat of the election campaign. However, when he looks back, he must notice that his European allies are not following him in closed ranks.

At the beginning of the week the leaders of the two key European nations, France and West Germany, assured America of their solidarity merely in words. They did not decide on anything that would make the already serious situation worse either in the political or the military sphere. On the contrary, the very same sentence which contains a reference to Atlantic loyalty also refers to the special European responsibility for preserving peace on the continent. Schmidt and Giscard still consider that the thread of East-West dialog must not be cut.

On his return to Bonn, Schmidt encountered serious criticism both from Washington and from home. According to the West German opposition, the FRG is abandoning its American ally by not sending the Bundeswehr to support the U.S. intervention forces, by not having said yet whether it will boycott the Moscow Olympics, and by not having banned exports and credits for Eastern Europe, as the British and Canadians have done.

The reason is so simple that it sounds almost suspicious at first. Just like the little boy in the tale, official Bonn has also noticed: The emperor is naked, Carter has no long-term conception. Great-power politics have become incalculable for the FRG. If the U.S. President wins votes through his anti-Soviet measures, the West German chancellor loses votes.

Schmidt is concerned because he feels at present that nothing is going well. Regarding the United States, it will drag the Europeans into the turbulence of its foreign policy, and regarding Europe, it is once again unable to speak with the same voice. According to the West Germans, the atmosphere is so combustible that a single hasty step could prove fatal. That is why Schmidt is far more sparing with deeds than with words these days.

MAGYAR HIRLAP: U.S. CANNOT DEMAND SOVIET WITHDRAWAL

LD011350 Budapest MTI in English 1044 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 1 (MTI)--"Even in the more tense international situation the aim of the foreign policy of the socialist community is invariably the assuring of peaceful coexistence, the averting of the obstacles rolled in the road of detente and the renewal of the process. Thus we consider the questions of the hour of our age to continually be the elimination of the armaments race, the changing over to practical disarmament. In this affair we contribute special significance to the Soviet-American relations..." emphasizes the Friday issue of MAGYAR HIRLAP, in its article dealing with the shaping of the international situation.

The Budapest paper points out in the following:

"...At the same time it is clear that to speak with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community in the language of dictation is not possible. This has not been doubted so far either, but since, however, we are witnesses of such experiments, it does no harm to once again emphatically state it.

"The statement applies to the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan as well as to the negotiations to be held on the medium-range nuclear means. The restricted-number Soviet contingent will remain in Afghanistan as long as the conditions make necessary--no sort of American demand can fix a deadline. If the military and political pressure exerted from China and from the area of Pakistan, which tries to change the country on the southern border of the Soviet Union to a hotbed of fire by changing the social system, will cease to exist then the Soviet presence will also become unrequired."

The Budapest paper refers to the fact that the continuity, consistency of the foreign policy line of the socialist countries, the invariability of the socialist foreign policy aims is shown by a number of documents and standpoints made public recently--For example, the interview of Leonid Brezhnev given to PRAVDA; the editorial article of PRAVDA dealing with President Carter's State of the Union speech; the statements made on occassion of the Soviet-Polish and the Soviet-Bulgarian foreign ministerial talks; the communique issued on the meeting between Gustav Husak and Edward Gierek; the speech of Erich Honecker delivered at the meeting of the district secretaries of the German Socialist Unity Party.

In connection with the medium-range missiles MAGYAR HIRLAP points out that it has been stated from the part of the socialist countries well in advance: If NATO decides to deploy them then it will ruin the bases of those negotiations which were proposed by Leonid Brezhnev in his October 6 speech in Berlin. Well, NATO has brought its known decision and added to it its own negotiation proposal. This was officially rejected by the Soviet Union. There cannot be talk of negotiations in connection with the medium-range means if the NATO decision is not invalidated, or if an official decision is not brought on suspending its realization, writes the Budapest paper, referring to the communique issued on the Soviet-Bulgarian foreign ministerial talks.

MAGYAR HIRLAP emphasizes in the following that the above mentioned documents and standpoints unanimously express the mutual endeavour of the socialist countries in the interest of preserving the achievements of European detente.

The Budapest paper refers to the steps of the United States and its NATO allies aimed at slowing down the European detente process, then notes that the East-West contact has not broken off--examples of this are the number of Soviet-French exchange of ideas--since the maintenance of detente is a mutual interest.

"For this, however, cognizance and taking in of the clearing up of a few further questions is needed. Among them belongs that that the Soviet Union is 'not attracted by the smell of oil', that is, the capitalist countries do not have to fear their Near East oil supplies from the Soviet Union. It also belongs here that the Soviet Union considers Iran as a friendly country, it strives for good relations with it not for some sort of endangerment. But that also belongs here that the Soviet Union invariably takes the side of the forces struggling to liquidate the consequences of the Israeli aggression, and continues to have solidarity with the forces throughout the world wishing to express social progress and national independence both politically and economically," emphasized the Budapest paper.

CATHOLIC PRIESTS CONDEMN U.S. 'THREATS' AGAINST AFGHANISTAN

AU041238 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Feb 80 p 5 AU

[MTI report: "Statement by the Catholic Committee of the National Peace Council in Support of International Detente"]

[Text] The Catholic Committee of the National Peace Council has held a meeting. It discussed the program of its tasks this year and adopted a statement. In this, it declared, among other things: In agreement with well-intentioned people in the country, the Catholic priests' peace movement has been striving for an alleviation of international tension and for peace. Now, when it seems that detente is being endangered by a joint onslaught of its enemies, it continues its work with renewed force and hope. With its undiminished efforts, it wishes to continue making a contribution to a better understanding among people and to maintaining world peace.

The interests of peoples demand a continuation of the policy of detente by means of negotiations. Therefore, it joins the forces that condemn cold-war endeavors and the U.S. threats that serve the purpose of preventing the realization of the Afghan people's right of self-determination and their happier future.

GYENES RECEIVED BY PONOMAREV IN MOSCOW

LD080858 Budapest MTI in English 0615 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 7, MTI--Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, visited Moscow on February 6-7.

The talks conducted with Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and secretary of the CC and Konstantin Katushev, secretary of the CPSU CC, covered timely issues of cooperation between the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Soviet Communist Party. Also present at the discussions marked by a warm, comradely atmosphere, were Matras Szucos, member of the HSWP Central Committee and Hungarian Ambassador to Moscow, Anatoliy Chernyayev and Gennadiy Kiselev, deputy department-heads of the Soviet Party's Central Committee.

TRADE UNION'S GASPAR RECEIVES YUGOSLAVIA'S FRANCIC

LD072304 Budapest in English to Europe 2100 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Text] In Budapest, the general secretary of the Hungarian Trade Union Council, Mr Sandor Gaspar, received Mr Josip Francic, who is the Yugoslav Federal Trade Union Council's secretary concerned with international affairs. They reviewed relations between the Hungarian and Yugoslav union movements and also the preparations for the World Trade Union Conference, which is to take place in Belgrade.

SARLOS RECEIVES GDR FRIENDSHIP LEAGUE DELEGATION

LD071246 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 6 (MTI)--Istvan Sarlos, general secretary of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, received Wednesday the delegation of the GDR League of Friendship Among Peoples currently visiting Hungary under the leadership of league General Secretary Horst Brasch. The delegation arrived here in connection with the 20th anniversary of the foundation of the German Democratic Republic's cultural and information centre in Budapest.

Horst Brasch held talks with Bela Molnar, secretary of the Patriotic Front National Council, about the movement's work in developing friendship among peoples and about mutually advantageous cooperation to help the activities of the GDR cultural and information centre.

JOINT PROTOCOL ON WATER CONSERVANCY SIGNED WITH ROMANIA

LD052318 Budapest MTI in English 1736 GMT 5 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 5 (MTI)--The 10th session of the Hungarian-Romanian Water Conservancy Joint Commission ended in Budapest on Tuesday with the signing of a protocol. At the talks the Hungarian delegation was led by Jozsef Vincze, vice-president of the National Water Conservancy Office, the Romanian delegation by Ioan Badea, vice-president of the Romanian National Council for Water Management. The water conservancy specialists of the two countries surveyed the water management works done last year on the border waters.

They stated that the condition of the flood prevention and inland waters prevention works is satisfactory on the mutual interest areas of both sides, and the maintenance works are also continuous. The hydro-meteorological cooperation which serves the efficiency of flood prevention is to be expanded by a new agreement: Beginning in the summer of this year, on an experimental basis, they will begin the information exchange on the meteorological radar-stations. At the session they held talks on harmonizing the long-range plans and on the protection against water pollution.

BRIEFS

LAO DELEGATION'S DEPARTURE--The Lao delegation led by Sanan Souttichak, minister of communications, transportation and public works, departed from Budapest on Saturday [2 February]. The delegation had participated in the third session of the Hungarian-Lao Committee for Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation. It was seen off, among others, by Janos Borbandi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and cochairman of the cooperation committee, at Ferihegy Airport. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 3 Feb 80 p 4 AU]

GIEREK CONGRATULATES GOMULKA ON 75TH BIRTHDAY

AU071445 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Feb 80 pp 1, 4 AU

[Text] PAP--Wladyslaw Gomulka will celebrate his 75th birthday on 6 February. On this occasion Edward Gierek has sent him a letter of congratulations on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat.

Conveying their respects, the PZPR Politburo and Secretariat recalled that, from the early days of his youth, Wladyslaw Gomulka has devoted his life to the workers class, the cause of the Polish people and the cause of socialism. He acquired the experience and fortitude of a patriot, revolutionary and internationalist in the struggle against the bourgeoisie in the ranks of the Polish Communist Party and in the class trade union movement. Those qualities helped him play a prominent role in the most difficult period of the war and occupation. He helped create the Polish Workers Party and its programmatic ideas. As its general secretary in 1943-49 he made a great contribution to our people's liberation and to Poland's rebirth within new boundaries and a new system and to the establishment and consolidation of people's rule. He rendered great services in resettling and developing the western and northern territories. His activities have greatly helped to unify the Polish workers movement.

The letter stresses that, as the Central Committee first secretary in 1956-70, Wladyslaw Gomulka devoted much work and effort to promote Poland's further socialist development, to strengthen its alliances, to consolidate its security and to enhance its strength. His life has also been marked by difficult trials and experiences. However, most important are the historic achievements that he participated in and helped create, because they determine Wladyslaw Gomulka's role in Poland's history and his place in the memory of the party, the workers class and the people.

At the end of the letter Edward Gierek conveyed to Wladyslaw Gomulka best wishes for a long life, good health and every success on behalf of the PZPR Politburo and Secretariat.

COUNCIL OF STATE HOLDS SESSION 7 FEBRUARY

LD072138 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The session of the Council of State held in Belweder today reviewed the report on activities of the Prosecutor's Office and a report on the activity of the Supreme Court in 1979. These reports were reviewed against the background of an analysis of state observance of law and tendencies which occured in this sphere in 1979.

Positive phenomena have been noted in this sphere. The Council of State noted significant progress in the field of prevention and improvement in the coordinating functions of the Prosecutor's Office in combating crime. It assessed positively efforts made by organs of the Prosecutor's Office aimed at improving cooperation with the people's councils, increasing the effectiveness of the social control committees and expanding varied contacts with the community and social organizations.

Actions of the Prosecutor's Office aimed at counteracting factors which encourage crime, in particular drunkenness, have been assessed as correct. There has been a considerable contribution made by the Prosecutor's Office in combating crimes against families.

Last year the Supreme Court continued implementation of the State Council approved program of activity. Acts of the Supreme Court served the cause of solving matters of great significance to the functioning of the economy and also served the development of the community by making implementation of the law more efficient. The improvement of its analytical and research activity is praiseworthy. Much attention was devoted to matters of families, protection of living conditions and bringing up children.

The Council of State, noting the reports presented to it, stressed that the achievements of the Supreme Court the past year have great significance in improving the protective and educational role of the law, strengthening public order and developing awareness of the law by the community. The need to increase the Supreme Court's intervention in matters linked with punishment of perpetrators of economic crimes in so-called scandals [afery] has been pointed out.

TV NOTES 'CERTAIN TENSIONS' IN GDANSK COASTAL ECONOMY

LD072206 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1555 GMT 5 Feb 80 LD

[Henryk Lechowski commentary: "Unnecessary Headache"]

[Excerpts] We have told you about the budget and the plan for socioeconomic development adopted by the voivodship people's council for Gdansk Voivodship. It was stated in the decision that in view of the difficult conditions in fulfilling the plan caused by the disproportion between the level of aims and the level of means destined for these aims, it would be necessary to introduce more effective methods of management and control over the fulfillment of the plan by the local state administration bodies. It was stated that the plan was of an open nature, that is, that depending on the situation it can be corrected upward and also downward.

Nevertheless, already today one can see that in some socially important spheres we will encounter substantial difficulties. It is certain that the plan for the construction of 12,660 apartments will be fulfilled. But this year will also decide the following years. Housing construction is moving to the so-called upper level of Wrogorze Morenowe. And there, the development of land for building is a very labor-consuming problem requiring different equipment and labor technology. In order to build apartments in 1981 and in the following years, it is essential this year to develop land for this purpose, and we are short of over 21 billion for this purpose.

Slow progress in the construction of the ore base and of the container base inflicts great losses on our maritime economy. But even if, for instance, the container base was handed over this year, use of it would be only partial because the construction of bridges and viaducts making it possible to transport containers from the base will not be completed this year. The base must be linked with a bypass and also with other roads leading upcountry. A similar situation exists as regards the limited funds for the modernization of the ports, the construction of a grain base in Gdynia, the renewal of the line fleet of the Polish ocean lines and so on.

We have completely forgotten such a profitable undertaking as the earnings from transit. This is not mentioned at all. But I wish to add that Rostock, Hamburg, Bremen or Rotterdam make good money on transit transactions. Apart from that, the sums which are to be spent this year in the budget of the voivodship people's council and in the plan for socioeconomic development for communal purposes, like heating, energy, the protection of the environment, communication, schools, the health service and other things will only fill in the glaring gaps.

It seems that it is for the first time that the council has stressed so dramatically the necessity for controlled management. The point is that results must be achieved in those parts of the plan where there is a gap between the aims of the plan and the means. Control will concern especially employment and wages, the use of machinery and equipment, raw materials and materials.

In conclusion I would like to share with you my personal opinion. Certain tensions in the coastal economy are taking place not through the fault of local authorities and not because we fail to earn enough in our production activity in order to be able to afford the modernization and the necessary investments. On the contrary, our coastal and maritime economy brings substantial earnings, and in foreign currency, too. Of course, I do not question the fact that this strengthens the general central pool of earnings which is distributed in the country. But is the shape of all of us from this common loaf really just in accordance with our contribution to this pool? I think that Gdansk receives incomparably little. Therefore there is a headache for the councillors, the managers in towns and villages, the directors and the personnel of the maritime economy.

PERSPEKTYWY EDITOR ON PEOPLE 'DISSATISFIED' WITH PARTY

LD072058 Warsaw PAP in English 1730 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 7 February, PAP--The discussion preceding the 8th congress resulted in numerous concrete opinions and evaluations concerning Poland's achievements and situation. Proposals were put forth for solving national and regional questions, as well as those relevant for particular workplaces. This is very important and will help formulate decisions at the 9th PUWP Congress, writes editor-in-chief of the PERSPEKTYWY weekly Tokarski. It was a universal discussion, embracing not only party organizations, but also all other Polish social millieu.

The discussion proved first of all that there exists (?strong) feeling of responsibility for the country and for local communities. There was visible satisfaction from achievements which are the result of the [word indistinct] everyone motivated by civic duty. There were many critical voices, stimulated mostly by a concern for matters concerning all the society. Even when the criticism was sharp and bitter, it resulted from a conviction that opposing all forms of wrong serves the socialist development of the country and that hiding reality hinders it.

Was everyone pleased with the discussion? Surely not. It is a well-known truth that people who are being criticized often take up a defensive attitude. People who are hostile to People's Poland are also dissatisifed with the party and all-national debate. A party-sponsored critical discussion takes the wind from their sails.

The society's political maturity, expressed by a growing feeling of co-responsibility, is no coincidence, the Polish weekly carries on. Features [word indistinct] of the society today are a result of the processes taking place in Poland during the whole period of the existence of People's Poland, of drawing side realms of the population into co-governing the country, of developing various forms of self-government and of many other factors, like the increase in the level of education. The 1970's have played a significant role in shaping co-responsibility for the fate of the country. Certain important changes took place in the past decade which made possible the expansion of citizens' influence on solving public issues.

The completely different treatment of the discussion (including criticism) today, is an optimistic sign. It shows that an appropriate path has been chosen to solve often tough problems, though they are different than 10 years ago.

This way, changes in civic awareness--a necessary factor for the socio-economic development of the country--can take place faster.

Changes in civic awareness do not include just an increase in the feeling of responsibility. This feeling alone can lead to putting forward well-meant proposals and postulates unconnected with Poland's situation and impossible to carry out today and even in the distant future. It can be said after the discussion preceding the congress that the feeling of responsibility goes together with realism and the ability to tell what conditions allow us to do.

This realism is not a coincidence, either. It is a great achievement of the society which learned to solve problems of modern development by the trial and error method. It is also a great achievement of the party, which taught a realistic approach to issues and tasks by opposing voluntarianism and showing the conditions in which we operate, at the same time not abandoning romanticism but rather combining it with reality. This approach gives Poland's modern reality unique, Polish local colour.

At the same time it must be remembered that realism calls for a close examination of the surrounding conditions and for avoiding whitewashing them also in the field of social awareness. We are witnessing progress in social awareness, but it is not the same everywhere. It must also be remembered that Poland will have to overcome many difficulties in the coming years. Therefore, we must realize that our social awareness will go through a test. The more so as our enemies will surely try to take advantage of our difficulties in the present international situation.

Thus, no one who takes decisions at any level or in any sector can be out of touch for a moment with social reality. Therefore, all possible conclusions must be drawn from the discussion before the 8th PUWP Congress, which has proved how great a value realism is in perceiving what is good and bad, and what valuable results come from an appropriate attitude to this realism, concludes the Warsaw-based PERPSEKTYWY weekly.

POLITYKA READER COMPLAINS OF POOR INCENTIVES POLICY

AU061703 Warsaw POLITIKA in Polish 2 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[From the column "Letters to the Editor": "How to Divide the Cake"]

[Text] For some time now people have been voicing their views in the press on how to distribute material resources in a better and more equitable way for the greater benefit of society and the state. The articles published by POLITIKA ("How to Divide the Cake" in issue 43/73, "Goods in Kind and Benefits" and "Our Incomes and What We Think of Them" in issues 51/52/79) reduce the problem--under various pretexts--to the demand that inequalities in incomes should be leveled off.

The views, which were presented mostly by theoreticians, seem erroneous to me. If you observe practice you will deduce something quite contrary, because what you will note is debasement of incentives for better work, higher qualifications or responsibility. For example, managing personnel in smaller enterprises earn not much more than subordinate personnel and at times less. Instead of dynamic organization, such a state of affairs generates a characteristic laissez-faire, turning a blind eye on things, the adaption of managing personnel to existing systems of relationships and submission to the diktat of the enterprise community.

In our wage system we have given much too much to egalitarian tendencies. That has resulted in obliteration of differences in payments, and, consequently, in the lowering of the status of many responsible professions that require expertise and honesty.

Well, why improve your qualifications when you can earn the same wages and perhaps higher wages by wielding a spade? In many sectors we have replaced labor productivity by a system of so-called long pencil. We pay people for we do not know what. We slap each other's back to show that everything is supposed to be alright, but the fact is that labor productibity decreases and wages have ceased to reflect performance! That is what concern and irritates us more than the facts discussed ad nauseam in the aforementioned articles: that someone has built a dacha or a villa or owns an expensive car or indulges in far-off vacations.

I have no car for my own use and it leaves me cold that other people have. I think that we should see that what every citizen possesses is matched by his contribution to our state's economy. What we need instead of superfluous moralizing is, for example, action to restore money to its characteristic role as an economic mainspring so that it can act against the practices expressed by the formula: "Whether You Work to Bungle a Job or Whether You Just Loaf You've Got to Get Your Five Grand." We should decide what to do with the billions and billions of zlotys saved by our citizens and how to use them for the good of savers and for the common good.

We should at last bear in mind that, fortunately, we are not a regimented society and that all measures to bring things down to the same level (the leveling off of wages, the elimination of privileges in some professions and so one) and various attacks on the people's possessions (because they are supposed to shock) would produce more damage than advantage. In any case our economy is staggering under the pressure of various people completely devoid of ability and loafers, whose only skill is stretching their hands for the state's arms. We should not help inflate the ranks of such loafers by favoring mediocrity and second-rateness.

Precisely those issues and negative phenomena should be subjected to exacting precongress discussions in order to provide our economy with new impulses. Otherwise--as I see it--our economy will never be able to rid itself of the system in which everyone seems to be doing something, but that something is not the right thing.

[Signed] Jerzy Gasierkiewicz, Szczyrk

BARCIKOWSKI ATTENDS PRECONGRESS MEETING IN KRAKOW

LD052326 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Feb 80 LD

[Text] A precongress meeting of the agricultural aktiv has been held in Wisniowa, Krakow Voivodship. Taking part in the meeting was Kazimier Barcikowski, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Karkow Party Committee.

CEAUSESCU, GROMYKO EXCHANGE TOASTS AT 1 FEBRUARY LUNCHEON

AU012015 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1955 GMT 1 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/2/1980--On February 1, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu gave a luncheon in honour of Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and of his wife, Lidia Dmitriyevna Gromyko.

The guests included Ilie Verdet, Cornel Burtica, Virgil Cazacu, Paul Niculescu, Dumitru Popescu, Stefan Voitec, Stefan Andrei, as well as Maria Groza, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Eugen Florescu, deputy head of section at the CC of the RCP, Vasile Sandru, director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Participating were also V.F. Maltsev, member of the CC of the CPSU, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, V.I. Drozdenko, member of the CC of the CPSU, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest, and other officials accompanying the Soviet foreign minister on his visit to Romania.

In the toast he proposed during the luncheon, expressing satisfaction at the friendly visit Andrey Gromyko is paying to Romania and at the talks they have conducted these days, Nicolae Ceausescu assessed that the relations between Romania and the Soviet Union were developing well, that the meetings and talks he had had with Leonid Brezhnev proved the possibility and the mutual wish to stimulate the development of the Romanian-Soviet relations in all domains. Likewise, he highlighted that everything possible should be done for preventing tension in international life from getting sharper and for securing the settlement of the complex issues of the present-day world by means of negotiations. Nicolae Ceausescu pointed to the necessity of taking firmest action for detente, security and peace--fact which corresponds to the interests of each people, of economic and social development, of progress, of the cause of socialism, independence and peace, and that, in this spirit, the socialist countries, the progressive and anti-imperialist forces, the peoples wishing peace and detente could and should play an ever more important role in the whole international life.

Raising the glass, Nicolae Ceausescu toasted a lasting collaboration between the two parties and peoples, between all the socialist countries, among the progressive and anti-imperialist forces everywhere, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's health, the health of the guest and his wife as well as of all those present.

Thanking for the invitation extended to him to pay a short friendly visit to sister Romania, Andrey Gromyko highlighted the significance of the meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Brezhnev in the development of the relations between Romania and the Soviet Union. After referring to current international questions, the guest said that the Soviet Union militated for detente and peace, for the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act, for the preparation of the Madrid meeting, for the halting of the arms race. Raising the glass, Andrey Gromyko toasted the strengthening of the Soviet-Romanian relations, the further deepening of the two countries' friendship, the party and state leadership at head with Nicolae Ceausescu, the health of those present.

The luncheon passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU CABLES IRAN'S BANI-SADR ON HIS ELECTION

AU051013 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0905 GMT 5 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/2/1980--Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, sent a telegram of congratulations to Abolhassan Bani-Sadr. The telegram reads: On your election and investiture to the high office of president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, I address you warm congratulations as well as best wishes of success, good health and personal happiness.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express my wish to develop the good Romanian-Iranian relations and the economic cooperation for the self-reliant economic and social progress of our countries and to strengthen the collaboration in the struggle against the policy of domination and exploitation, for the promotion, in international life, of equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in the domestic affairs of others, non-recourse to use and threat of force, for the political settlement of interstate litigious issues by negotiations.

I am certain that this meets the vital interests and aspirations of the friendly Romanian and Iranian peoples, the cause of peace, detente, independent development of all nations, understandings and collaboration in the world.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES MAPAM SECRETARY GENERAL ON ELECTION

AU051025 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0912 GMT 5 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/2/1980--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, sent a congratulatory telegram to Viktor Shem-tov on his having been appointed general-secretary of Mapam of Israel.

The telegram reads among other things: I express my conviction that the relations of friendly collaboration existing between the two parties will further witness an upward course, for the benefit of amplifying and diversifying the manysided collaboration between our peoples and countries, of the cause of progress, democracy, international peace and understanding.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES U.S. STANLEY FOUNDATION PRESIDENT

AU072045 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1848 GMT 7 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/2/1980--On Thursday at noon, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Maxwell Stanley, president of the American Stanley Foundation, who is paying a visit to Romania.

The guest deeply thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu for the reception extended to him, for the invitation to visit Romania and for the opportunity to contact Romanian political personalities. In this context, he was highly appreciative of the Romanian foreign policy, of the prodigious activity the Romanian head of state carried on for the consolidation of international peace and security, for the strengthening of detente and collaboration among all states.

During the talk, Maxwell Stanley referred to the current preoccupations of the foundation he is leading for the enhanced role of the United Nations Organization in international life, for the strengthening of peace, detente and security, for the achievement of disarmament, for the peaceful settlement of international issues.

When some aspects of the current international situation were approached stress was laid on the necessity of improving and enhancing the role of the United Nations Organization in international life, of securing a wide participation, on an equal footing, of all states--irrespective of their size or social system--in the settlement of the serious problems confronting mankind.

Underlined was the fact that the current world situation required that the United Nations Organization, all states, the governmental and non-governmental organizations should make increased efforts for halting the worsening of the political climate, for continuing the process of detente, for observing, in international life, the principles of national independence and sovereignty, fully equal rights, non-interference in the internal affairs of others and mutual advantage, of non-recourse to threat or use of force. The United Nations Organization also has an important role in the peaceful, negotiated settlement of the litigious issues in various zones of the globe, in the promotion of concrete measures of military disengagement, of reduction of military budgets, of disarmament, nuclear disarmament above all, as well as in the liquidation of underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order.

Emphasis was also placed on the contribution world public opinion, the international non-governmental organizations should make to the promotion of understanding and collaboration, to the strengthening of detente, peace and security worldwide.

The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU HOLDS TALKS WITH LCY'S DRAGOSAVAC 7 FEBRUARY

AU080915 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0830 GMT 8 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 8/2/1980--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the R.C.P., president of Romania, received on Thursday Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, head of the L.C.Y. delegation that are visiting Romania at the invitation of the C.C. of the R.C.P.

The guest conveyed warm greetings to Nicolae Ceausescu from the leadership of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, from President Josip Broz Tito, expressing also keen thanks for the interest taken in Josip Broz Tito's health condition, for the wishes of soon recovery expressed in the telegram addressed to the leader of the Yugoslav party and state.

Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed a warm message of friendship and best wishes of good health to Josip Broz Tito, as well as greetings and most cordial wishes to the leadership of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Dusan Dragosavac thanked for the invitation extended to him to visit Romania once more, expressing his satisfaction at having an exchange of views with the R.C.P. general secretary on questions of mutual interest.

During the interview the sides stressed the ascending evolution of the relations of friendship, collaboration and good neighbourliness between the two countries, parties and peoples, relations that develop continuously in the spirit of the talks and agreements between Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito.

They also expressed the wish to expand and diversify the cooperation between the R.C.P. and the L.C.Y., between Romania and Yugoslavia, to the interest of the two peoples, of the cause of peace and socialism.

During the exchange of views on topical questions of the international life, the sides noted a tensioning of the interstate relations of late, this endangering the peace and security of the world, and laid stress on the necessity of all states intensifying efforts for preventing the aggravation of the international situation, for peacefully solving, by means of negotiations, all the litigious interstate questions, for taking actions aimed at the continuation of the course towards detente based on respect, in the interstate relations, for the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, noninterference in the domestic affairs of others, nonuse of force or threat with force, for the cessation of the arms race.

The sides stressed the resolve of Romania and Yugoslavia to take firm action for achieving security and cooperation in Europe, pointing in this context to the necessity of the integral, unitary implementation of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, of a thorough preparation of the Madrid meeting so that it may give fresh impetus to the collaboration among the states on the continent and above all, to result in practical measures of military disengagement, disarmament and nuclear disarmament first of all.

It was assessed by mutual agreement that the settlement of the complex problems facing mankind required the democratization of international relations, the participation, on an equal footing, in international life of all states, particularly of the small and medium-sized countries, of the developing countries, of the non-aligned countries that form the great majority of the peoples in the world and are directly interested in promoting a policy of independence, collaboration and peace. In this context, reference was made to the ever more significant role incumbent of the non-aligned movement in the assertion of a policy of independence and observance of the peoples' right to free development, in the constructive settlement of international issues, stress being laid by both sides on the necessity of consolidating the unity and solidarity of this movement, on the basis of its fundamental principles and orientations.

The will of Romania and of Yugoslavia was reiterated to cooperate ever more closely on an external plane, to make their contribution, through concrete actions, to building a climate of detente, security and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and the world over, to the triumph of the cause of socialism, peace and social progress.

During the talks, emphasis was also placed on the will of the Romanian Communist Party and of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia to contribute to strengthening the collaboration and solidarity between the communist and workers' parties, between all the detachments of the working class and the progressive movements, the fact being considered that the sole lasting base of these relations is constituted by the principles of independence and equal rights, non-interference in the internal affairs of others, the responsibility of each party and movement to its own working class and its own people.

The interview passed in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship.

BELGIAN SOCIALIST PARTIES' DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

Communique Issued

AU072020 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 7 Feb 80 AU

["Communique on the Visit a Delegation of Socialist Parties of Belgium Paid to Romania"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/2/1980--On February 7, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, met with the delegation of the socialist parties of Belgium made up of Andre Cools, president of the Walloon Socialist Party, Karel van Miert, president of the Flemish Socialist Party, and Emy Spelkens, head of the International Relations Department of the Walloon Socialist Party, who visited Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP. The interview was attended by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and by Ghizela Vass, member of the CC of the RCP.

Expressing satisfaction at the interview granted to them, at the possibility of visiting Romania, the guests addressed, on their own behalf and on behalf of the militants of the two socialist parties, warm greetings to Nicolae Ceausescu as well as best wishes of good health and of full success in the prodigious activity he is carrying on as head of the Romanian party and state. Likewise, the guests were highly appreciative of Romania's foreign policy, of the contribution the Romanian head of state is making to the efforts for establishing a climate of detente, peace and collaboration among peoples in Europe and the world over.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the feelings shown to him and addressed, on his own behalf and on behalf of the RCP, a friendly salute and best wishes to the presidents of the two socialist parties of Belgium, to their militants.

During the talks, highlighted with satisfaction was the positive, fruitful evolution of the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the socialist parties of Belgium. It was assessed that the steady expansion and deepening of these relations has contributed to amplifying the good links between Romania and Belgium, between the two peoples, serving the cause of peace, detente and collaboration in Europe and throughout the world. Both sides expressed the resolve to further develop manysided collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the socialist parties of Belgium.

During the interview, opinions were exchanged at large on the main aspects of the current international situation.

Noting that the interstate relations have got tenser of late, endangering international peace and security, the RCP general secretary and the presidents of the socialist parties of Belgium considered that it was necessary to intensify the efforts for a constructive solution, in the peoples' interest, to the great issues confronting mankind today. In this framework it was assessed that the rallying of all the progressive and democratic forces in the world, of all peoples was of special significance in the current stage for preventing international tension from getting higher and for hindering the return to the "cold war" policy, for settling all interstate disputed issues by political means, by negotiations, the use of force or threat of force being completely excluded, for furthering the course towards detente based on the observance, in international relations, of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, non-interference in the internal affairs of others.

Likewise, stress was laid on the necessity of taking action for adopting firm measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament above all.

Highlighted was the special importance the building of genuine security on the European Continent has for international peace and collaboration. In this context, emphasis was placed on the significance of a good preparation of the Madrid meeting, due this year, called upon to give a fresh impulse to the manysided collaboration between the states on this continent, to elaborate tangible measures of disarmament without whom international peace, detente and security cannot be conceived. Likewise, stress was laid on the necessity of rallying the efforts for the soonest liquidation of underdevelopment, for the establishment of a new world economic order, which should guarantee each nation, the lagging ones in particular, self-reliant economic and social development, without outside interference.

At the end of the [word indistinct] Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, Andre Cools, president of the Walloon Socialist Party, and Karel van Miert, president of the Flemish Socialist Party, called on the parties, on the political organizations, on all the democratic and progressive forces, on public opinion to take action towards lessening tension in international life, preventing the return to the "cold war" policy, settling the problems accumulated in the last few years, the interstate differences and disputed issues, the old and new conflicts by political, peaceful means; all sides manifesting self-restraint, appealing to reason, to the sense of responsibility for the peoples' vital interests so that a policy of equality and respect for each people's independence, a climate of fruitful collaboration, peace and security can be established in the world.

The general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and the presidents of the socialist parties of Belgium also call on all the progressive forces to act for the halting of the arms race, until it is not too late, for hindering the deployment of missiles and of other nuclear weapons in Europe, for creating a climate of trust among the states on this continent, which should shelter each and every people from any outside immixture, allow for each nation's resources to concentrate on its development on the path of progress and civilization, considering that the ensurance of security in Europe is of a nature to make a highly significant contribution to improving the political climate on the European Continent, to the cause of detente and peace in the whole world.

The talks passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere

Departure of Delegation

AU071927 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 7 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/2/1980--The delegation of the socialist parties of Belgium made up of Andre Cools, president of the Walloon Socialist Party, Karel van Miert, president of the Flemish Socialist Party, and Emy Spelkens, head of the International Relations Department of the Walloon Socialist Party, who paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP, left Bucharest on February 7.

GENERAL MEETINGS OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS HELD

AU312037 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 31 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 31/1/1980---Now in Romania a new round of general meetings of the people working in the farm units is taking place.

These supreme forums of self-management analyze the multilateral activity carried out over the previous year, debate and adopt a series of administrative measures regarding the implementation of the projects for this year.

Thus the achievements the respective units marked in various domains are brought to the fore and the causes of certain unsuccesses are critically analyzed.

Last year, under not particularly favourable climatic circumstances, Romania harvested a good cereal crop and the best crop of maize in the history of the country. Over the 1976-1979 period the annual productions were larger than those of the previous five years by 4.4 million tons with cereals, 1.9 million tons with vegetables and fruits. As compared to 1975, last year the production growth marked 31 percent with meat, 28 percent with milk and eggs, 24 percent with wool.

These achievements would have certainly been greater if all the farm units of similar pedoclimatic conditions and technical endowment obtained approximately equal crops. It is the positive experience, the ways of making efficient the activity of all farm units that will make the grounds for the discussions of the general meetings.

These forums also analyze the results of the experiment that began the previous year with the setting up of the joint agro-industrial councils, where stress is laid on organizing the territory into large plots, cultivated under special crop rotation conditions that give a specific profile to each and every units.

The debates also focus on the two elements that will characterize the organization of labour in the Romanian agriculture in 1980: setting up great mechanization groups and turning active the joint sections for chemicalization and land melioration, on the one hand, and expanding the cooperation in production among the various farming sectors, between them and the industrial ones, on the other. The effective use of the levers of the new economic-financial mechanism, based on self-management and self-administration, that is to be generalized since this year in all farm units, also makes the subject of debates.

In the general meetings participants also discuss the contribution each farm unit is to make to the materialization of the objectives of the agricultural year. According to the programme the global farm production will grow by 4.5-5.0 percent as compared to the previous year. The cereal production is expected to be of 26 million tons, nearly 500,000 hectares will be laid out for irrigations, the number of animals will grow substantially. The material base of agriculture will also be improved. At the same time attention is paid to identifying and capitalizing the existing resources and the ways for turning all products remunerative, so that the planned farm productions in 1980 may be achieved and excelled with as small expenses as possible.

The general meetings will elect the administration councils of the farm units.

Forums created and generalized in recent years all over the country, the general meetings of the working people will soon be convened in institutions and enterprises as well.

POLITIKA ANALYZES CEAUSESCU-GROMYKO COMMUNIQUE

AU071616 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[Risto Bajalski report]

[Text] Moscow, 3 February--"Concern over the recent complication of the international situation was expressed" in the talks between Ceausescu and Gromyko, which lasted 3 days in Bucharest.

This appears at the beginning of the official communique released last night immediately after Gromyko's return to Moscow.

Motive for Meeting

The entanglement of the world situation and its complicated state, marked by tension in the relations both between the superpowers and the blocs was, in other words, the basic motive for Nicolae Ceausescu, Romania's head of state and the highest party leader, holding long and thorough talks with Andrey Gromyko, member of the Soviet leadership.

At the same time the statement of the important dialog in Bucharest is not equally exhaustive and precise about all matters discussed. The causes of the concern emphasized by the sides are also explained in routine language, which tends to simplify the matter. It is further evidence that the matters are complicated.

Immediately after stating that "concern" was expressed over the "complication" of the international situation, for instance, it is noted that it is the "consequence of the accumulation of unsolved problems, the interference of imperialist forces in the internal affairs of the other countries and their policy of force and threat of force in international relations." All this, it is said further, is used by "the imperialist and reactionary forces to increase their military budgets, to force long-term armament programs, to undermine the independence and sovereignty of states, all of which seriously increases the danger of war."

Thus, in essence, one of the causes of international tension has been identified, a cause which, naturally, is not the sole one.

Situations Without Assessment

As the official statement confirms, Ceausescu and Gromyko analyzed the state of affairs in those regions of the world in which crisis situations continue to arise. True, the expression "crisis situation" was not used and the geographic regions that were discussed are only mentioned: Europe, the Middle East, the Near East, Southeast Asia and the Far East.

Certain hotbeds of crisis, therefore, are merely defined without assessing the situation in the regions of the world mentioned. Nobody doubts that both sides set forth their own views in the talks. Thus it only remains to note that the assessmerts have been withheld from the broad public. Observers in Moscow think that it could have been expected, not only because the statement on the dialog between Ceausescu and Gromyko is not of the nature of a mutually binding interstate official document, but also because Romania and the Soviet Union have different views of the cause of certain world problems and their solutions. Thus those participating in the talks found it appropriate not to draw the public's attention to that reality on this occasion also. For that reason Afghanistan, Kampuchea, the Middle East and the Far East are not mentioned.

Field of Strong Agreement

At the same time Ceausescu and Gromyko tried to draw the public's attention to that field of international politics in which a high level of agreement exists between Romania and the USSR. What is involved is "the need for resolute actions in the interest of detente." The basis of that policy is, it is added, "respect for the principles of the UN Charter, including the principles of sovereignty of states and noninterference from outside in their internal affairs." In that connection, "the need for peaceful solutions" of all disputed questions among states is pointed out.

Therefore, the high level of agreement on the mutual care by Romania and the USSR to preserve detente is striking. The main part of the statement on the dialog between Ceausescu and Gromyko is devoted to just that. The well-known proposal of the Warsaw Pact allies to hold a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe has been "renewed." The mutual conference to Helsinki was expressed and the desire that the European meeting in Madrid this fall be "thoroughly prepared was expressed." Namely, it is evident that both sides see in Madrid a springboard for a new growth of detente, as the statement says that this meeting must serve as a "new impetus for the process of detente and the development of cooperation among all states" that belong to the Helsinki agreement.

Discussion on Alliance

Finally, the statement on the dialog between Ceausescu and Gromyko mentions that the Warsaw Pact military-political alliance, to which both countries belong, was also discussed. The more concrete substance of the talks on the topic--as one would normally expect--has remained the internal affair of the allies. The public has only been informed that "problems connected with the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Warsaw Pact were broached."

The aforementioned jubilee should be marked in mid-May and, as is assumed, the meeting in Bucharest was used to review the "activity" of the allied countries 3 and 1/2 months earlier. Because the statement mentions only the jubilee, the remark that this date will be marked "by strengthening the struggle of the Warsaw Pact member countries to consolidate detente" is interesting.

During the 3 days in Bucharest, Ceausescu and Gromyko primarily "discussed questions of further development of Soviet-Romanian relations." On that occasion, the state of those relations was not publicly assessed, while regarding the dialog, which was certainly important, it was said that it passed "in a frank and comradely atmosphere."

HUA GUOFENG PRAISES TIES, DEVELOPING RELATIONS WITH SFRY

LD071736 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Beijing, February 7 (TANJUG)--Central Committee Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Hua Guofeng today positively assessed the development of Yugoslav-Chinese relations and, especially, a number of recent meetings between various delegations of the two countries. Chairman Hua stated this on the occasion of his meeting with a Yugoslav trade union delegation headed by president of Yugoslav trade unions Mika Spiljak. During the meeting, the host and the guests acquainted each other with many questions concerning the two countries' internal political development and their views on the international situation.

During the friendly and cordial meeting, Chairman Hua showed interest in President Tito's health condition and asked Mika Spiljak to once again transmit to President Tito best wishes of the Chinese people and of himself. The Yugoslav trade union delegation is currently on a several-day visit to the People's Republic of China.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO BELGRADE

LD062042 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 6 (TANJUG)--France's minister of foreign affairs, Jean Francois-Poncet, arrived here this afternoon. He emphasized the significance of talks he is due to have here with the Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs, Josip Vrhovec, taking into consideration the complex international situation and the problems the contemporary world is facing.

The French foreign minister evaluated his visit to Yugoslavia as another proof of traditionally good and friendly relations and cooperation between France and Yugoslavia as well as of the continuity of a fruitful and constructive dialogue between the two countries' representatives.

In this connection, Minister Poncet particularly emphasized the importance of talks between Presidents Tito and Giscard d'Estaing during their meetings in Belgrade and Paris.

At the same time, Francois-Poncet transmitted the French people's joy to see President Tito quickly recover from his illness and his hope that the Yugoslav head of state will be able to do his regular duties as soon as possible.

Beginning of Talks

LD062044 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1940 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Yugoslav-French talks, which were conducted in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere and in the spirit of full mutual respect and understanding, began in Belgrade this evening. Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and French Minister Jean Francois-Poncet, expressed their satisfaction at the continuation of talks begun last year during the Yugoslav diplomatic head's visit to France.

In the course of this evening's meeting, the two ministers exchanged opinions on a broad spectrum of topical international issues in light of the latest developments in the world and their possible consequences upon development of international relations due to worsened circumstances. In this context, Josip Vrhovec, the federal secretary, and Minister Francois-Poncet also discussed the current political situation in Europe and the possible negative consequences of current events in the world upon European development.

Particular attention was devoted in the talks to the importance and role of nonalined policy in international relations. The conviction was expressed that at the present international moment the nonalined countries can have an effective and constructive influence as a stabilizing factor in the detente process in the world and in preventing the further deterioration of the international situation.

The Yugoslav-French talks continue tomorrow morning. It is expected that Josip Vrhovec, the federal secretary, and Minister Francois-Poncet will discuss all the international topics touched upon in this evening's exchange of opinions, in particular the further all-round development and promotion of relations between Yugoslavia and France.

Taking part in the talks between the two ministers were, on the Yugoslav side: Milos Melovski, assistant federal secretary; Dusan Popovski, SFRY ambassador in Paris; and other officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and on the French side: Yves Pagniez, ambassador in Belgrade; ministers plenipotentiary Jean-Pierre Cabouat, Bertrand Dufourcq, Bernard Bochet and other associates of the French minister of foreign affairs.

Vrhovec Dinner Toast

LD070222 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Toast by Josip Vrhovec, Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs, at a dinner in honor of French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet on 6 February in Belgrade]

[Text] [No dateline given]--I am particularly pleased to be able to welcome you cordially to my country.

I am convinced that your arrival symbolizes both the traditional friendly relations between our peoples as well as the continuity of useful relations between our two countries.

However, we are fortunate indeed that the directions of our cooperation and the foundations of our mutual respect were established by the presidents of our states at their earlier meetings in 1976 and 1977. Consistent respect for these principles makes a continuous improvement in our bilateral relations and our active cooperation on the international scene possible. Today, when all of us are concerned about events on the world scene, this has a special value.

The picture of today's world is grave. People are exposed to great trials. Inclinations toward the use of force, toward the imposition of alien will and toward interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries has intensified. Our concern is all the greater since it is primarily the small and medium-sized independent and nonalined countries which are the recipients of such practices. To the old crises, such as those in southern Africa and in the Middle East, new ones in central and Southeast Asia and elsewhere in the world have been added.

The dramatic course of these exacerbations worries everyone in the world, particularly since military interventions have been added to existing intervention. All this has endangered detente and is pushing the world into a new rivalry between superpowers and blocs as well as bringing us closer to a renewal of the cold war.

Regardless of the crisis area at stake, we are firmly convinced that all acts of aggression, intervention and interference must cease. Nobody must assume the right to deny the peoples the implementation of their rights to sovereignty, independence, integrity and the independent path of their life and development. To achieve this goal we see the role of the United Nations as irreplaceable. This is why we have on every occasion extended full support to the efforts of the world organization.

We believe in a world in which peoples and countries, in order that they might live in peace, will not have to be subjected to various forms of domination or hegemony and enter various spheres of influence in order to be covered by so-called protective umbrellas. Our view of the world is in direct contradiction to this. We proceed from the need to link general peace with the strengthening of the independence and rights of all peoples to their own life.

Our permanent orientation toward the nonalined policy derives from this conviction. Nonalinement has been confirmed as an irreplaceable factor of world stability. Through its independent and nonbloc function, nonalinement has found expression as a forceful supporter of peoples and countries in their struggles to maintain their own independence. Without nonalinement, the world today would certainly look different and the struggle for new international economic and political relations in the world would be much more difficult, if not impossible.

These are the reasons which prompt Yugoslavia to be consistent and decisive in the struggle for the full affirmation of the authentic principles and goals of nonalinement. This also explains why Yugoslavia considers nonalinement to be a universal policy. In accordance with this, Yugoslavia applies it consistently not only in its international activities, but also within the framework of intra-European relations and in developing the policy of friendship and cooperation with our neighbors.

Bearing in mind the clouds gathering on the world horizon, I believe, Mr Minister, that it is useful to think also about the situation in our European arena. It seems to me that we should strive at this time in particular to preserve Europe from the general deterioration and thereby make it the starting point for the resolution of the general state of affairs. However this should in no case be allowed to damage, but rather to confirm all the essential principles which must have a universal value.

We believe that a favourable opportunity for this presents itself in connection with the preparations for the forthcoming Madrid meeting. If we succeed in Madrid in insuring the meaningful and integral implementation of the Helsinki Final Act, this will mean a positive step on the road toward a Europe which is not torn apart by bloc contradictions but linked by common aspirations for all-European cooperation and security.

It is in this light also that we regard the importance of the Mediterranean as a stable region of peace in which our two countries, among others, have particular interest.

I would like to recall, Mr Minister, that I see an opportunity for cooperation between our two countries in the face of two global problems of the modern world.

We are still caught up in the process of an increasing abyss between the developed and developing countries, which further exacerbates the profound instability in the world. I think that political wisdom and realism makes it incumbent upon all to make equal, maximum contributions to resolving both this dangerous problem and to gradually implementing, by means of equitable dialog and coordination of interests, a new international economic order.

The arms race is the second critical point in international relations. Yugoslavia's position in this connection is well known. We continue to adopt a principled stand in favor of all that will enable us to replace escalation with deescalation, based on trust and genuine equilibrium. Unfortunately, the opportunities offered to us by the special session of the UN General Assembly with regard to initiating positive trends were not pursued. It is particularly important that we should renew these opportunities, particularly in Europe, which is on the threshold of a new round of this hopeless and senseless race.

We are convinced that we can make the greatest contribution to strengthening peace and stability in the world and to resolving the major crises and problems occupying it as an independent country. It is for this reason that we adamantly maintain our independence. Proceeding from this independence we are ready to build with all other countries friendly and useful relations on an equal basis.

We are happy to be able to say that our relations with the French Republic are precisely of this nature. They are traditionally good. On the basis of the mutual respect which exists between us we can expand and strengthen them even further in all spheres of human activity--from the movement of people and information to the strengthening of cultural and scientific ties.

We should certainly devote particular attention to broader and at the same time more balanced economic cooperation.

It would be good for us to jointly advocate here in a more determined way the removal of certain disproportions, which would, in the long term, be in the interests of both sides. Thus, we would make our relations in their entirety even more coordinated.

In conclusion, permit me to stress that the first round of our talks this afternoon was truly useful and that it was conducted in the spirit of friendship and mutual respect which characterizes our bilateral relations.

I raise this glass in honour of President Giscard d'Estaing, to your health, to the prosperity of the French people and to the strengthening of friendship between our countries.

Francois-Poncet Dinner Toast

LD070326 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2014 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Toast by Jean Francois-Poncet, French foreign affairs minister, at a dinner given in his honor by Josip Vrhovec, Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs, on 6 February in Belgrade]

[Text] [No dateline given]--"Nearly a year ago I had both the pleasure and the honor to welcome you in Paris. Now I am here in Belgrade in order to resume with you in a friendly atmosphere, which is also reflected by your words, the dialog begun in March 1979.

"The fact that two nations such as ours confirm and consolidate their relations gives this meeting special significance in the present situation. This represents for us confirmation that between France and Yugoslavia, in accordance with the aspirations of our peoples, a relationship has been established which inspires great hope. I am pleased, Mr Federal Secretary, at being given the opportunity to confirm this once again on behalf of France.

"Each of our two countries has chosen by itself and entirely freely its social system. Each country has freely determined its orientation and its obligations in the international sphere. However, Mr Federal Secretary, you stated during your visit to Paris that our differences, where they exist, only increase the significance of our cooperation as well as its international significance.

"In the difficult moments of the past as well as in joint struggles, Yugoslavia and France made the greatest sacrifices for their freedom. They neither wish to nor can they forget this. The prominent personality of Marshal Tito has been for over 3 decades the symbol of this struggle. The courage which he has shown on every occasion and in the most dramatic moments has brought him the respect and admiration of all.

"The firmness of the links which unite us was formally confirmed by the mutual readiness expressed by our heads of state in Belgrade in 1976 and reiterated in Paris in 1977. This readiness is manifested in two inseparable goals: to replace all forms of conflict by mutual respect and to find a new economic order in which everybody, in accordance with their needs and abilities, will be able to develop freely.

"We are aware of the responsibility of these goals and none of us have ever wanted more than now to persist along this path. We know that, in view of their place in the world, our two countries can by their understanding and action contribute to the progress of such a great cause. Our talks confirm that our views of current problems are identical and that both of us are ready to develop our cooperation.

"France and Yugoslavia have been advocating the cause of peace for a long time. They have expressed their great concern about the stockpiling of arms in the world. They have warned about the dangers inherent in the wish for power; everybody today knows where this leads.

"A situation has been created in Afghanistan in which force is pitted against the right of the people. We declare such a situation to be unacceptable.

"We advocate and will continue to advocate detente but we should not delude ourselves; detente is not and should not be intended to deceive the weak nor should it be some kind of alibi for the strong. Detente represents either joint efforts and resolve to preserve peace, a law accepted by all which is respected everywhere--and this is the only way to look at detente--or, I am saying this openly, it represents nothing.

"If this resolve is relaxed and the goal called into question and if this law is violated anywhere, then the trust on which it is based can be shaken. Due to interference and interventions, the world would be, although perhaps nobody would really want it, drawn into a drama in which it would be destroyed. Sound reason forces everyone to grasp this danger and to immediately do everything possible to insure that matters are brought onto a normal course.

"France and Yugoslavia are working very decisively for this. They hope that steps will be taken which will lead to a reestablishment of the trust necessary for the existence and development of detente as well as for the successful holding of planned meetings, particularly the meeting in Madrid. In this connection, it is truly the nonalined countries, in the front ranks of which Yugoslavia has always been, which should play a special role, exert a substantial influence and raise their voices in favor of peace and stability in the world.

"Cooperation between our countries is more necessary than ever before due to the dangers which everyone can see and assess. We are resolved to give this cooperation a new impetus.

"Let us begin with cooperation in the economic sphere. France and Yugoslavia are greatly interested in diversifying their trade and in exploiting the fact that the good exchanges complement one another. I have noted with satisfaction that in 1979 we achieved exceptional progress in view of the fact that our trade today exceeds 4 billion francs. This is a significant figure. There is also the wish which you have expressed to achieve a better balance of trade between our two countries.

"Significant results have also been achieved in the industrial sphere: in the sphere of automobile production and energy as well as in the production of nonferrous metals and in the chemical industry. These achievements represent for us not merely an encouragement but also a possibility to go further and achieve even better results.

"However, I do not want to overlook the possibilities provided by our cultural and scientific exchanges. Our two countries are proud of their past but they are also fully involved in the construction of their future and they know that they can help one another. Thanks to a detailed analysis compiled by Yugoslavia concerning its priorities, we expect to realize significant progress in this cooperation.

"Finally, I am pleased that the redefining of ties between Yugoslavia and the EEC will from now on be carried out under conditions which will satisfy both sides. The decisive contribution by France to the defining of the new mandate for negotiations is known to you. The relations which will result from this will be in line, I am convinced, with your justified preoccupations as a Mediterranean country and as a nonalined and developing country.

"All this as well as our expectations are a source of great satisfaction to us. In the current situation the significance of this should not be underestimated.

"We have met, Mr Federal Secretary, at a time which could be dangerous for the future of the world. We have observed that on this continent as well as on all others people are asking the disturbing question: What will happen? We understand and share this feeling.

"One can hear and will hear in the future the language of denials and the language of the cold war. This is not our language.

"The more circumstances lead us into trials the more necessary it is for us to preserve our composure because we know that the future belongs to the people and not to some absurd laws which would lead them, to their misfortune, into senseless conflicts.

"I raise my glass to the cordial and necessary friendship between France and Yugoslavia for many years to come.

"I raise my glass to the health of Marshal Tito, the liberator and creator of modern Yugoslavia, the prominent personality of the entire international community.

"I raise my glass to Yugoslavia, to the prosperity of its peoples and to your health, Mr Federal Secretary, and to the success of the cause of peace for which you are personally working."

Meeting With Djuranovic

LD071645 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croat[illegible] 1408 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Jean Francois-Poncet, minister of foreign affairs of the French Republic, with whom he engaged in a lengthy friendly conversation.

In the course of the talks it was assessed with satisfaction that the traditionally good and friendly relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and France are developing successfully. Political and bilateral relations are constantly on an upward trend, helped in particular by the results of the talks between Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, and French President Giscard d'Estaing. In the sphere of economic relations, however, there are still unutilized opportunities for further strengthening and expansion, particularly in production cooperation, joint investments and other forms of long-term cooperation which most fittingly insure the permanence and stability of economic cooperation. In the assessment of both sides this is the best way of solving the existing problems of a constantly rising trade deficit to Yugoslavia's detriment, which is a serious burden to economic exchange between the two countries.

There was also discussion of the present phase of negotiations between the SFRY and the EEC on concluding a new agreement on cooperation. The hope was expressed that the negotiations will be successfully concluded on the basis of the principles of the joint declaration of 1976, which respect the SFRY's position as a socialist nonalined developing European country.

In the sphere of international relations, a review was made of questions on the economic and political situation in the world, with particular reference to the forthcoming international meetings devoted to the problems of development, global negotiations of the third decade of development and others, which in addition to their economic content are of great importance for the maintenance of peace and security in the world.

Taking part in the talks were Milos Melovski, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dusan Popovski, SFRY ambassador to France; Nikola Cicanovic, adviser on foreign affairs to the president of the Federal Executive Council; and Yves Pagniez, ambassador of the French Republic to the SFRY.

Conclusion of Talks

LD071646 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1350 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Yugoslav-French talks conducted between Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs and Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet, were concluded in Belgrade today. They exchanged opinions on a broad spectrum of topical international issues in the light of the latest world events and on positive ways to further promote bilateral cooperation in all spheres. The Yugoslav and French diplomatic officials assessed with satisfaction that relations between the two countries are developing very favorably and that the achievements attained so far are not only encouraging but open broad opportunities for even more all-round progress.

In the talks between the two ministers, which were conducted in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, priority on the bilateral level was given to more harmonious development of economic relations, in particular of commodity exchange, in which Yugoslavia has a considerable deficit. The French side regards with understanding the needs of the Yugoslav economy, and considers solutions for an improvement in the present state of mutual trading to lie in an expansion of industrial cooperation, cooperation in third markets and in a gradual increase of Yugoslav exports.

Minister Francois-Poncet briefed the Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec on the French Government's position with regard to the conclusion of a new agreement between Yugoslavia and the EEC. In this connection he stressed that France has made a considerable contribution toward insuring that the new definition of links between the SFRY and the EEC is carried out in conditions satisfactory to both sides. The French minister expressed the conviction that relations to be derived from the agreement will correspond to the justified Yugoslav interests.

In today's talks between the two ministers, in which their associates also took part, the exchange of opinions on topical international subjects which were discussed during their meeting yesterday evening were continued. Particular attention was devoted to the problems of general international economic development and to the consequences which the aggravated economic trends have on international relations. The Yugoslav and French diplomatic officials pointed to the need for a rapid and efficacious solution to the acute economic problems confronting the developing world in order to prevent a further deepening of the abyss between the developed and developing countries. In this context the ministers laid particular stress on energy problems and the difficulties in the existing monetary system facing the majority of mankind.

In the talks between Josip Vrhovec and Francois-Poncet much attention was paid to the situation in Europe in light of the forthcoming CSCE session in Madrid. Both sides stressed the importance of constant stimulation of the process of detente in Europe, of European agreement and the need for guaranteeing the most favorable conditions for holding the Madrid meeting on security and cooperation.

The French foreign minister concludes his official visit to Yugoslavia this evening.

Press Conference

AU071952 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 7 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Prior to his departure from Yugoslavia today Jean Francois-Poncet, French Minister for foreign affairs, met with Yugoslav and foreign journalists. Milorad Denda reports:

On this occasion the French minister appraised the results of his meetings and talks with his host, Josip Vrhovec, as well as his meetings with Lazar Kolisevski and Veselin Djuranovic, and pointed out that these Yugoslav-French talks have been very useful for both sides. He also stressed that during the 2-day exchange of views the attention was mainly devoted to consultations on the advancement of bilateral relations and to talks on currently important international questions. The French minister also confirmed that appraisal in his statement for Belgrade radio.

[Recorded opening sentence in French by Jean Francois-Poncet, followed by report in Serbo-Croatian] Summing up the 2-day talks, Minister Francois-Poncet said that a wide identity of views of Yugoslavia and France on currently important international trends was expressed, that the two ministers considered the world's crisis hotbeds in Asia, central Asia, Afghanistan, the Middle East and Africa, that they expressed concern over those crises and said that the way to overcome the crises is to implement the UN resolutions and the principles of the UN charter.

The French minister said that the importance of the six points of the joint communique on the talks between Presidents Tito and Giscard d'Estaing in Belgrade 3 years ago on the principles of relations between states was emphasized in connection with the world situation. In his statement the French minister also said that the Yugoslav-French talks stressed the importance which both sides attach to the strengthening of security in Europe and the need to continue detente and to restore trust in the present situation. He also pointed out that the importance of the role played by the nonalined countries in the present situation for the benefit of peace and stability in the world more than ever before was jointly emphasized in the talks.

Appraising the talks on bilateral relations, the French minister said that the French side pointed out that it is aware of the need to establish a balance in the economic exchange and that the French market should be more open for Yugoslav exports. He also said that within the framework of the EEC France has been active in establishing the basis for an agreement with Yugoslavia that would make better cooperation possible and in that connection he expressed his hope that the current talks would be successfully concluded.

In his statement for Belgrade radio, the French minister for foreign affairs, who left our country tonight, expressed the personal wishes of French President Giscard d'Estaing and the wishes of the French people for a complete and speedy recovery of President Tito and said that President Tito is a great personality, not only for Yugoslavia, but also in the international field and a personality for which the French people have the greatest admiration and respect.

Departure from Belgrade

LD071908 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1826 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Jean Francois-Poncet, French minister for foreign affairs, left Belgrade today after a 2-day official and friendly visit.

He was seen off at Surcin Airport by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and his associates.

Also present at the send-off was Yves Pagniez, French ambassador to Belgrade, and the embassy staff.

Before leaving for Paris, Minister Francois-Poncet stressed in conversation with Yugoslav and foreign journalists that the talks which he held in Belgrade proceeded in a very open and friendly atmosphere and that their results were very useful for both sides.

The French minister also stressed his satisfaction at being received by Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, and Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, to whom he conveyed personal messages from the French president and the people of France with best wishes for the complete recovery of President Tito. The minister said that President Tito is a great personality not only in Yugoslavia but in the world. The personality of President Tito, Minister Francois-Poncet emphasized, has always inspired admiration in the French people, and for this reason we are all very happy at the news of the improvement in his health.

After paraphrasing certain parts of the joint communique on his visit, Jean Francois-Poncet stressed the great similarity of the two countries' views on current international questions and then turned to the course of talks on cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EEC. He stressed the progress reached in the talks during January and his hopes that, as he said, agreement on this would be reached in the coming weeks.

Joint Communique

LD071650 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1709 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

["French-Yugoslav Joint Communique"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--At the end of the visit by Jean Francois-Poncet, French minister of foreign affairs, a joint communique has been published in Belgrade, which says:

At the invitation of Josip Vrhovec, SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs, Jean Francois-Poncet, minister of foreign affairs of the French Republic, paid an official visit to Yugoslavia 6-7 February 1980.

Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, received Jean Francois-Poncet, with whom he conducted a friendly conversation. At the meeting the French minister of foreign affairs conveyed the personal wishes of the president of the French Republic for the speedy recovery of President Tito, stressing the feelings of profound friendship and respect that President Valery Giscard d'Estaing feels toward the head of the Yugoslav state.

Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet was also received by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council.

The visit by French Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet to Yugoslavia, which comes after the visit by Josip Vrhovec to France less than 1 year ago, has made it possible for the two countries to express their willingness to continue and develop the relations based on traditional friendship, profound mutual respect and the common conception of the principles which should regulate international relations.

The two ministers held an exhaustive exchange of views on the most important international questions. Their talks confirmed the broad identity of views on the majority of the questions examined.

The two ministers exchanged views on the crisis spots in the world and expressed their concern over the deterioration of the international climate that has followed from these crisis situations. They exchanged views on various aspects of the situation in Asia, the Near East and Africa. They agreed on the need for these crises to be resolved in a peaceful manner with complete respect for the rights of nations and states to independence, the right to live in freedom and peace and the sovereign right to choose the paths of their own development, protected from all intervention or interference from outside.

The two sides in particular expressed their concern over the events in central Asia, having especially in mind the recent events in Afghanistan, which have damaged the policy of detente and which could lead to serious dangers. In this connection, they consider it important in solving this crisis, and others, that the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and the principles of the UN Charter should be implemented.

The two ministers recalled that in the well-known six points of the 1976 joint communique, the president of the SFRY and the president of the French Republic confirmed that a genuine detente presupposed the establishment of a dialog between all the countries on the basis of independence and sovereign equality and that this was incompatible with interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

In view of the seriousness of the international situation they expressed their conviction that Yugoslavia and France, both respecting their responsibilities in keeping with their orientations and commitments, should work for the reduction of international tension. They agreed to continue intensive consultations in order to do this.

The two ministers stressed the importance they attach to the implementation of the totality of the principles and stipulations of the Helsinki Final Act and to the continuation of the CSCE process. They expressed their interest in a careful preparation of the Madrid meeting, which is planned for November 1980, expressing the hope that the right conditions will have been created by that time for the conference to have a positive significance.

In connection with European security they believe it to be important that in the present situation the trust, which alone can contribute to the improved security of all European countries and open the road to disarmament, should be reestablished. They believe that such a process--provided the conditions for it are established--could begin under the CSCE aegis, within the framework of a disarmament conference in Europe.

They agreed that an improvement of security in Europe could make a significant contribution to the security of Mediterranean countries and they confirmed the readiness of Yugoslavia and France to make their own contributions to the further development of fruitful cooperation between the Mediterranean countries.

The two sides believe that in the present conditions of the worsened international situation, the countries loyal to the principles of nonalinement have a special role to play--more than ever before--for the benefit of peace and stability in the world.

The two ministers also expressed their concern over the stagnation in the world economy caused by poor progress in the situation of major international economic problems. They noted that this state of affairs affects all countries, especially the developing ones.

The two ministers stressed the need for new international economic relations--more stable and more equitable ones--to be established, which would be in the interests of both the developed and of the developing countries.

They particularly stressed the importance of the forthcoming special UN General Assembly session, when global talks on international economic cooperation with a view to development should begin, and in this context, they stressed the role of all UN General Assembly. [sentence as received]

The two ministers made a thorough review of bilateral Yugoslav-French relations. They stressed that cooperation between the two countries was developing favorably in all areas and they confirmed their readiness to promote this. In this respect they expressed their wish that the mixed French-Yugoslav Committee for Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation, which should soon meet in Paris, should work for a more balanced development of trade by resorting to concrete measures and should also work for the diversification and extension of industrial cooperation between the two countries. In addition, they reiterated the readiness of the two governments to continue their efforts so that an exchange in the area of science, technology, culture, tourism and sport can be developed between the two countries.

The two ministers discussed questions on relations between the SFRY and the EEC and agreed that the earliest possible settlement of the outstanding problems during the talks which are taking place now regarding the conclusion of a new cooperation agreement would have a very positive effect on the development of economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EEC. The French minister of foreign affairs spoke in favor of the earliest possible conclusion of the current negotiations.

Ministers Josip Vrhovec and Jean Francois-Poncet expressed their great satisfaction over their talks, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and trust.

In keeping with the readiness expressed again by both the Yugoslav and the French side about the continuation and enhancement of the constant dialog which has been established between Yugoslavia and France, Jean Francois-Poncet, French minister of foreign affairs, invited Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, to visit France at a time to be established later. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH ALBANIA REVIEWED

LD072130 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1822 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, February 7 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav-Albanian commodity and service exchanges for this year are projected at about 80 million dollars, the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy's section for Albania stated today.

Representatives of Yugoslav enterprises which conduct business transactions with Albanian enterprises today also considered the results of cooperation last year when bilateral trade totalled over 60 million dollars, or some 12 percent up on the planned total. Imports from Albania mainly included chromium ore and electrical energy, and exports to Albania ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy products, products of chemical and metal-processing industries, television sets and refrigerators.

SERBIAN LEADER EXPRESSES CONFIDENCE IN TITO, POLICIES

AU052030 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Feb 80 p 4 AU

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 31 January, TANJUG--A session of the Council of the Republic of Serbia was held in Belgrade today at which Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, spoke about current problems of the international situation. [paragraph continues]

Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, informed the Council of the activities in the Socialist Republic of Serbia to implement Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work, decisionmaking, responsibility and the 1-year term of office of president, or rather chairman, as well as about the work on constitutional changes connected with the implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative.

Speaking about the international situation, Dobrivoje Vidic said, as is stated in a press release, the following:

Unlimited Confidence in Tito's Policy

"The past weeks, which we will remember by the grave increase in internati ension provoked by international conflicts and competitions of the bloc powers, were also the weeks which have imposed the need for increased vigilance and great activity of all structures of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

"Our peoples and nationalities, all our working people and all organized socialist forces of our society, millions of our citizens of all ages demonstrate, as always under such conditions, their exceptional unity and dignity of free men ready to protect by all means the attainments of our revolution and the integrity of our SFRY.

"Rallied around President Tito's heroic personality, the working people of our socialist self-managing community express their warm love and unlimited confidence in his policy. That policy strongly and wisely calls for the necessary overcoming of bloc competition and tension to ensure peace among peoples and to make general progress possible. It is on the basis of this policy that the strong movement of nonalined countries originated, a movement which in its struggle for peace works for comprehensive cooperation among peoples on the basis of full respect for the UN Charter.

"The movement of nonalined countries is also working under the conditions of a new, serious worsening of the international relations for as rapid a halt as possible to negative tendencies that are dangerous for peace and the freedom of peoples."

Strength of Our Peoples

"Hundreds of foreign journalists have stayed in our country in recent weeks and they could personally convince themselves of the unbreakable unity of our people, rallied around the LCY, headed by Comrade Tito, and in the strength of all our social institutions that we have created in the course of Tito's decades in our development process of realizing socialism as a free self-managing activity of our working people and citizens. In this strained international situation, as always in the past and particularly strongly and very convincingly now, because of this special situation, the strong will of all our working people was shown to develop--while relying on the past successes achieved in their development--even more energetically and comprehensively all potentials of their free homeland as a federal community of all its peoples and nationalities enjoying equal rights.

"I recall that in this new year's message Comrade Tito said: 'We are united and we do not fear anyone.' The past weeks demonstrated that convincingly. The friends of the further successful development of our free community, whom we have on all continents and in all countries of the world, have sent our president cordial wishes for his speedy recovery. They stressed the essential values of his policy of peace and progress not only for our country, but to the same extent for the world as a whole. That has been so and that will remain so."

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL EXAMINES ECONOMIC POLICY, GROWTH

LD071922 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1505 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--At its session today the Federal Executive Council, chaired by Veselin Djuranovic, discussed several questions of current economic policy, social plan and development, and of relations with foreign countries.

The council was informed about the basic directions of development of the agrocomplex of Yugoslavia during the 1981-85 period, which had been worked on on the basis of several analyses, studies and information in the context of the preparations of the new medium-term plan.

In view of the fact that the development of the agroindustrial complex has its own sources and other favorable conditions the need of reexamining possibilities for a more dynamic growth in this field was pointed out. This growth would have a positive impact on the general rate of economic growth, would ensure significant quantities of agricultural and foodstuffs produce, and also would facilitate exports of technology, equipment and know-how. This orientation in the development of this sphere of our economy would improve our business links with developing countries, especially with the oil-producing countries, and would also contribute to an improvement of our balance of payments situation.

This matter will be discussed by the Federal Economic Council at its session on 18 February. It will also be the subject of a more extensive Yugoslav consultative meeting on the development of the agrocomplex during the ensuing plan period which is due to be held soon.

The council was also informed about the coordination of republican and provincial stands on the draft law on resources to eliminate the consequences of the earthquake in the Socialist Republic of Montenegro.

It was noted that despite the fact that a convergence of views occurred in the Committee for Finance of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly on a number of provisions of this bill on the basis of the stands of the Federal Executive Council, there still remains the open question bound up with the definition of the amount of damage. The procedure regarding the coordination of stands of the republics and provinces concerning this bill will be continued in the appropriate working body of the SFRY Assembly.

VOJVODINA SAWP PRESIDIUM ADOPTS PROGRAM ON DEFENSE IMPLEMENTATION

LD051734 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1347 GMT 5 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Novi Sad--The Presidium of the provincial Socialist Alliance of Working People Conference of Vojvodina, as reported today, discussed the topical issues of the further development and implementation of the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection and determined the direct obligations of the Socialist Alliance of Vojvodina. In this connection the Presidium discussed the guidelines for the planning, organizing and implementing the "All in Defense and Protection" action and adopted the program of tasks.